The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

...ed by a Mother to her only Daughter.

...s days' last vestige fills my soul
...th contemplation's busy train,
...e thoughts for thee within me roll,
...ening thy future years with pain;
...ay's vivid dreams I hear
...efore in the howling wind,
...ing joys to mem'ry dear,
...aping grief upon thy mind.

...thood's course will soon be run,
...nd infant dreams be perished;
...ew's clouds will dim the sun
...irst innocence has cherished.
...ttolent heart will soon be wrought
...by dreary fate's severest wounds;
...no human fate can offer nought
...n sympathy's endearing sounds.

...e could I plant thee in some wild,
...A flower too fair for vulgar sight,
...ere thought ne'er breath'd, nor lip beguil'd,
...Where Nature only sheds her light!
...ere pure and holy beams
...heavenly light descends
...ring virtue as mountain streams
...purest crystal blends;
...ed by breezes through the vale,
...tumbling o'er a rock,
...ere nature's rugged cliffs prevail,
...broken by the shock.

...uld it be with thee my child,
...The bitter world would never,
...as the deepest desert wild,
...be from sorrow sever.
...orrowing future will appear
...thin the infant dreams,
...dry up every childish tear,
...hrough hope's illusive gleams.

...e prospect 's ever bright,
...stationary eyes
...idden from thy guileless sight
...her eye with tears but to destroy;
...disappointment's withering blast
...to fall upon that lovely breast;
...plive shadow o'er thee cast,
...prove the true and holy test.

...ther cannot shield that form,
...ve intercprate o'er thee lower;
...ess but bid thee meet the storm,
...ch religion's soothing power:
...only true and constant friend,
...leaning balm the wretched find;
...ven of life to being's end,
...ouring her drops upon the mind—

...well known source of earthly bliss,
...dom to mortals given,
...ould them from this earth's alloy,
...hear them safe to heav'n.

THERESA.

...TATIONS IN A COLLEGE.

...e shades of still midnight are here,
...the toils of my studies are o'er,
...fection's soft pictures are dear,
...em'ry 's profuse of her store.

...ll that revolves in my mind,
...all that she paints to my view,
...ast I late left behind,
...tured! ah, pictured too true!

...the loud call of science was heard,
...I hastened that call to obey,
...ather reclin'd on her bed,
...ood wan, her life waning away.

...e time of departure was here,
...ere I bade her my last, sad farewell,
...part awful with sorrow and fear,
...her tears of soft tenderness fell.

...the moment of parting was o'er,
...then me, and bade me adieu;
...I listened direct to the shore,
...the vessel unwilling withdrew.

...ay from her presence I sail'd,
...sadly, gentle reader, to know
...rrows of death soon prevail'd,
...d I read from a letter my woe.

...Fancy 's permitted to roam,
...ll does her shadow occur;
...scenes, seems to welcome me home,
...I fear pleased e'en to think it is her.

...gh the thought oft occurs to my mind,
...ills with deep sorrow my heart,
...to others, and each as unkind,
...ious sorrow contributes its part.

...my mind cannot memory quell,
...ollection rules lord o'er my breast,
...illion in fair fancy to dwell,
...ance of soft quiet and rest—

...ide, how she eagerly flies,
...rows back her passage again;
...h every step to where lies,
...distant and dear natal flame

...ame and how fatigal are they
...to support me in pride!
...ne, and I cannot but say,
...uld e'en have fair truth here denied

...ch pain and with anguish I see
...ndolence of labour and care;
...dore it, assailed by me,
...gh for me is the labour they bear.

...the blue shades of twilight descend,
...et have sat on the shore,
...ence seem the strong fisher bend
...smooth gliding bark o'er his oar.

...ere could stern reason prevail;
...ere could mild fancy delay;
...seemed to mount the pure gale,
...ast the green body away.

...the plains of fair Quito I rove,
...en music 'crost the wide ocean fly,
...nclosure of Helicon's grove,
...shine 'midst the spheres of the sky.

...ach object of nature could please;
...ered my existence began;
...ed all her beauties at ease,
...from notice, and the rudeness of man.

...de in the sweet breath of morn,
...woods, plains and valley I've stray'd;
...the sound of the far sounding horn,
...the bird warble soft through the shade.

...seem'd as dream from my breast,
...gnand and exist in the scene;
...length I had fondly known rest,
...such might I ever have been!

But the joys of this earth cannot last,
All pleasure 's succeeded by pain;
I saw them, but soon were they past,
May I never behold them again!

All these pour at once on my heart;
I rejoice e'en to think I am there;
But anxiety levels her dart,
And the whole is then vanished by care.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

"————— say of what she died,
So young, so pensive, and so fair?"
"Of unrequited love she died."

Mine is a simple and an oft-told tale. There are few who have not wept over the blasted hopes and untimely death of a friend. Some have *felt* the anguish of disappointed affection; many have *seen* its effects upon others; all have *heard* of hearts broken by unkindness. Alas! that *desolation should so often be upon and around us*—that disappointment should so often fling its blight over all the sympathies and attachments, the feelings and affections, of youth; casting a shadow over the future, and staining with drops of bitterness the current of our whole existence.

While at ——— College I became acquainted with Henry Fitzgerald. Nature had done much for him. His appearance was noble, and every feature was stamped with the expression of intellect. Of surpassing talents, generous disposition, high and chivalrous feelings, he was universally admired, and by all who knew him, looked upon as one of the gifted among men. But there were shades in his character. He lacked steadiness of purpose, and perseverance in his undertakings. This was obvious in all his actions. No one object could long attract or detain him. So soon as the charm of novelty was gone, he became fatigued or disgusted, and instantly commenced some new pursuit. Nothing was ever finished. His attention was never directed to any science sufficiently long to comprehend and acquire it in its extent, and his table presented to the eye of an observer a medley of half-read books, incomplete essays, and unfinished drawings. He would visit some one friend for a short period almost exclusively, and then, through mere whim and fickleness, drop all intercourse; and he had, at one time or ...ed with almost every lady of his acquaintance.

Among the many who attr...ested his notice, and elicited his admiration, was Gertrud... ...lie. She was fatherless, and resided with her widowed mother near the house in which Fitzgerald lived. Her features were beautiful, and early affliction, with her habits of seclusion and contemplation, had cast over them an expression of sadness and thoughtfulness more pleasing than the glow of mirth and gaiety. She was possessed of deep and fervid feeling, which, though hidden like lightning in a summer cloud, yet, like it, would often break forth in its sudden and beautiful flashings. At such times, when her eye was eloquent with sensibility, and every word spoke the ardor and excitement of her mind, she appeared like one of the fairy beings who flit before us in slumber, and people the scenes which fancy then creates. Her heart was full of gentleness and affection, and from the seclusion in which her life had been spent, there was a freshness and brightness in all her feelings and sentiments. She was a being of too much sensitiveness and enthusiasm to be fitted for the cold manners and rough realities of life. I would rather be possessed of a heart like her's, with all its depth and tenderness, and devotedness of affection, than be master of wealth or power. She was such an one as I would have chosen if

"The desert were my dwelling place,
With one fair spirit for my minister."

Before she became acquainted with Fitzgerald, her days had glided on in quiet tranquillity. At first they met but seldom. Soon, however, occasional intercourse was converted into intimacy, and they conceived an attachment for each other. Fitzgerald admired, and thought he loved her. Under the influence of such sentiments, he requested and obtained permission to visit her as a suitor. She loved him with the *fervor* and exclusiveness which only a woman can feel;—with that affection which remains through life, unshaken and unchanged—

————— the same,
"Through joy and through torments, through glory and shame."

With that faithfulness which time cannot destroy or unkindness lessen—with love pure and burning, whose light lives long as memory exists, and is extinguished only by death. All her treasured thoughts and feelings were bestowed upon him; and judging of his attachment by the depth and sincerity of her own affection, she never dreamed of change or disappointment.

Soon after the commencement of his attention to her, Fitzgerald moved to another village for the purpose of prosecuting his professional studies. Still they met frequently, and corresponded regularly. Soon, however, through the natural fickleness of his disposition, he began to tire of his situation, and wish himself freed from the engagement. His visits became less frequent and his deportment colder. Still, however, a sense of honour and a dread of incurring the charge of inconstancy, with a regard for the feelings of Gertrude—the strength of whose attachment he could not fail to perceive, induced him to continue his attentions and conceal his real sentiments. The change in his feelings could not, however, remain hidden from her observation.

"Henry, dear Henry," exclaimed she, as they were seated together and alone, "you are not as you have been. Your manner is so cold, so changed; I know you do not love me as you once did. Tell me, is it not so?" and she burst into tears. It was a beautiful moonlight evening, and as he gazed on her in the softness and silence of the hour, and saw the paleness of her cheek and the anguish of her soul, his feelings resumed all their original tenderness. He begged her not to think him capable of trifling with her—that having sought her affections he would not now desert her, and assuring her of the sincerity and constancy of his attachment, soon succeeded in dispelling her doubts and quieting her suspicions. She believed his professions, and, in the ardor and devotedness of her love, the enthusiastic girl forgot all her misgivings and anxieties, and looked forward to the future with hope and confidence.

When absent from her, however, Fitzgerald's feelings soon relapsed into indifference, and after recovering from a severe and protracted illness, during the continuance of which he had not seen her, the prospect of renewing his attentions was so disagreeable that he wrote to her, stating, in general terms, that circumstances rendered it absolutely necessary that the engagement should be dissolved. He imagined that time and absence had produced such an effect upon her feelings that a separation could be productive only of transient mortification and momentary regret. But alas! he knew little of the nature of her love. Her heart, though fond, was proud, and she strove to forget him. But the struggle was unavailing. She had bestowed upon him her whole soul. In all the high prospects and sanguine expectations in which she had indulged, his image had been seen. He had became, as it were, a part of her being—had been interwoven with all her thoughts and feelings, and in breaking asunder the chords which had united them, her heart too was broken.—Fancy had veiled the future in lightness and beauty, but disappointment had breathed over the scene like the frost-blight upon spring flowers, and all was desolation! It was in vain that she called to her aid, her pride, her reason. The iron had entered her soul, and day after day her frame was wasted and her strength consumed. The agitation of her feelings brought on a rapid decline, and she was fast sinking into the grave. Her cheek was still red, but instead of the bloom of health it was the hectic of disease—the glow of a summer sky when the sun is fast setting and darkness drawing on! So rapid was the decay of her frame that Fitzgerald did not hear of it till death was already hovering over her couch. He instantly hurried to the place of her abode and rushed into the house.—Her mother met him as he approached the sick room. She fixed her eyes upon him with an expression of sorrowful reproach, but he heeded, he saw it not. He passed into the apartment of the dying gird, and there lay Gertrude. But how changed! Life was fast ebbing away. As he rushed to where she lay, she cast on him a look—not of resentment or reproach—but a look of affection—of deep, unutterable, unquenchable affection. It was her last!————

Ye who have stood at the grave of buried love, or wept over the coffin of a parent, or partner, or friend, and felt the harrowing recollection of unkindness or neglect to those whose light and life are now lost in the darkness of death, judge of the agony of his soul at that moment. Remorse haunts the murderer, even though the victim of his wrath was the object of his hatred—how felt he whose unkindness had killed her who loved him! MOYREN.

From the Casket.

THE GLOUCESTER FOX HUNTING CLUB.

Before we enter upon our proposed historic sketch of this very respectable association, we shall, for the information of such of our readers as perhaps have not had an opportunity of acquiring any accurate knowledge of the Fox, give the following brief outline of his natural ...tory;—

The fox is ranked by phisiologists with the canine species—but, unlike the dog, under whose character he is thus classed, he is not described as the *friend*, but the *enemy* of man—hence, we are bound to enquire into his history, to understand his habits, his manners, and his instincts—to learn to circumvent his manœuvres, to detect his wiles, and, in short, to destroy his life, in order to diminish and keep under a troublesome enemy.

The, fox in all his varieties of colour and size, and as the inhabitant of different regions, maintains the same characteristic features. He has a broad head, a sharp snout, a flat forehead, eyes obliquely seated, ears sharp and erect, a body well covered with hair, and a straight, bushy and ...ed tail. ...ost frequent colour is yellowish red, or yellowish brown, a little mixed with white or ash colour, on the forehead, hind part of the back, and outside of the hind legs. The breast and belly are cinereticious gray—the tips of the ears and feet are black. The head is larger in proportion to the body than that of a dog; the ears are shorter, the tail much larger, the hair longer, and the eyes more oblique. The intestines, particularly the cæcum, are more capacious. The cutting teeth of the upper jaw have no lines or furrows like those of the dog or wolf. Another distinctive property is its smell, which is very strong and offensive. It utters a yelping kind of bark, consisting of a succession of singular sounds, concluding with an elevation of voice. In deposition, it differs greatly from the dog; it is tamed with difficulty; is never completely reclaimed; and is always more or less a stranger to the exercise of generosity and kindness. It is, however, a well established fact, that the two species will breed together. The female of this species produces but once a year, and lies from 3 to 6 young at a time; they are brought forth blind, and continue growing for about 18 months. In its first year, the fox is called a *cub*; in the second, a *fox*; and afterwards, an *old fox*. Should the dam be molested, and her retreat discovered, she carries off her cubs one by one to a more secure habitation.

The fox sleeps much during the day, lying generally in a round form like the dog. He may be considered a nocturnal animal; his eye contracts in a strong light like the eyes of a cat. In clear warm weather he basks in the sun, or plays with his bushy tail. The fox lives upon an average 13 or 14 years. This animal, it is scarcely necessary to mention, is much celebrated for cunning. He chooses his habitation under hard ground, amid thick underwood, or about the roots of trees, where he contrives proper outlets in case of surprise or danger. His lodge is seldom far from the habitation of man, upon whose labour and property he makes great depredations. He is a nightly frequenter of the barn yard and hen roost; he listens to the crowing of the cocks, and the cackling of the poultry; scents them at a distance; selects his time with judgment, concealing his route as well as his purposes; he creeps forward with caution, sometimes trailing his body, and seldom makes a fruitless expedition. He leaps over walls or creeps under fences; ravages the barn yard, puts all to death, and retires softly with his prey, which he conceals under leaves, and conveys at leisure to his kennel. He is not only a robber of the farm yard, but the determined destroyer of small wild game; he digs out rabbits from their warren, detects the nests of quails or partridges, and destroys great quantities of them. He has a strong predilection for grapes, and has been, time out of mind, characterized as the destroyer of the vine yard. Solomon vouches for this character in the foxes of his time, and we believe they have not degenerated. He is always cautious and suspicious of danger; he is not easily caught by the best laid stratagems; he seems to smell the very iron of the trap, and avoids it.

From this character of the fox, it is not extraordinary that the prudent, careful farmer should consider him as the common enemy, and leave no means untried to diminish the number. Hence, fox hunting is considered as privileged, rare sport, befitting the gentlemen, and claiming the honor of general participation in the pleasures of the chase. At the present day foxes are not very numerous, particularly in the populous and improved parts of the country. They have no confidence in the friendship of man, whose *pleasure* their *pains* only can heighten, and thus they have been taught to feel by woful experience.

In the middle of the last century the increase of foxes threatened to prostrate the labours of the enterprising settlers, upon whose possessions they committed the greatest depredations with impunity. This was the situation of the country at the time the first fox hunting club was formed, from a laudable design to exterminate these pestilent animals, and to unite, as a beneficial expedient, common duty with the certainty of amusement.

We are indebted to an interesting manuscript copy of the "Fox Hunting Club," (prepared by a gentleman of this city, for the Turf Register, and which he proposes to publish shortly in conjunction with the famous "*Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill*," now nearly an hundred years old,) from which we have been politely permitted to make extracts, in order to exhibit to our readers the general character and merits of an institution which survived more than half a century.

In the year 1766, a number of gentlemen, residents of Philadelphia and ...neighbourhood, conceived the idea of uniting the pleasures of the chase to more permanent advantages. They were mostly men of leisure and wealth, distinguished also for their love of sport and convivial hilarity. They met and organized a Club, at the Ferry Inn, Gloucester, N. J., then kept by Wm. Hugg. They adopted rules for their future government, elected proper officers, and prescribed directions for the chase. At their private expense, and by equitable contributions, a kennel was built on the banks of the Delaware, at Gloucester, and a pack of the best fox hounds provided. This was before the war of the Revolution. As this memorable epoch approached, the Club began to decline, the members were necessarily dispersed, and most of them actively engaged in the contest for liberty, with the heroic spirit of fox hunters.

After the peace of 1783, the Club was again rallied by its worthy member, Samuel Morris, Esquire. The surviving members gladly renewed their intercourse, and many new members were added. The gentlemanly character and important Revolutionary services of Capt. Morris, joined to his characteristic love of the chase, and excellent horsemanship, procured him the honorable distinction of President of the Club, which he held for near 50 years.

The re-organization of the Club, by uniting the efforts of many distinguished individuals, formed a new era in its history. The Club continued its regular meetings under the conduct of its worthy President until his death, in 1812.—It consisted at this time of about 40 members, all of whom could enjoy good hunting dinners, and quaff the nectar of the flowing bowl, in which a "brush" (fox's tail,) the usual ceremony of the sportsman's banquet, had been ceremoniously immersed! There are many members whose names grace the Secretary's minutes, some of them old huntsmen, amongst whom General Davenport, John Lawrence, Colonel Hester, James R. Cooper, Colonel Howell, of New Jersey, and a respectable list of Philadelphians, appear in pretty regular attendance.

In the latter days of the worthy President, he became too feeble to participate in the fatigues of the chase, but every indulgence was tendered ...which his years and infirmities required.—He frequently rode with the Company in his ..., escorted on horseback by his more ac... pleased than when he discovered by the music of the hounds that reynard was unkennelled.

He usually met them at the appointed time and place, and presided o'er the banquet with all the fire of youthful ardor. "The glory of the Club," says the original manuscript, "was about the commencement of the present century." Then the hill resounded to the echoing of the horn, as the huntsmen bounded swiftly o'er the plain, while the music of the dogs responded to its notes, and gave earnest of a successful termination to the festivities of the day.

The hunting ground was generally selected where the best roads intersected each other, to afford the Company a fair opportunity of following with the least possible inconvenience. The *hunts* mostly took place at Cooper's Creek, about 4 miles from the Delaware; at the Horse heads, about 7 miles; at Chew's Landing, 9 miles; at Blackwoodtown, 12 miles; and at Heston's Glass Works, at 20 miles distant.

The officiating Huntsman of the Club was an old venerable grey-headed negro, by the name of *Natt*, a short, chunky black, with a keen restless eye, that like the perspicacious eagle, was "sagacious of his quarry from afar!" Naturally bandy-legged, Natt was necessitated to make his peregrination on the back of a horse, to whose body he clung by a sort of instinct, (that bestrews the use of stirrups,) riding most gracefully, and springing at a bound, o'er hedge and ditch, following the foremost of his hounds with the impetuosity of a member of the pack. He was usually dressed in a round grey jacket, with a huge pair of boots, in which his legs were immersed nearly up to the middle. His head was graced by a jockey cap, over which a strip of bear skin was extended, while a fine fox's tail served for a badge of distinction, and as an apology for a feather. Natt was a first rate rider, and looked profoundly great on horse-back, but when dismounted, he resembled nothing but himself, and ludicrously waddled along somewhat like a goose, dragging his superannuated legs in a semicircle! He was brought from New York, and engaged as Huntsman to the Club in the year 1793, furnished with a comfortable house, and £50 per annum. Natt soon, however, felt the infirmities of age, and the Club employed Jack Still, a young black, as his assistant, with a salary of £3 per month. About 20 couple of hounds, of a most excellent breed, fleet footed, with fine noses, the property of the Club, were placed under their direction. The names of some of the dogs were Rolar, Bellman, Diamond, Daisy, Dash, Dromus, Flora, Hajake, Lucy, Music, Dancer, Mad-cap, Ringwood, Rockwood, Truman, Trumpeter, Thetis, &c. We have given the names of the most distinguished, and according to the order of their respective merit. This much, at least, is due to their memory.

The minutes of the Club are not very descriptive. There is, in fact, a sterility in the pages of their records, for which, however, we may readily account, by supposing the duties of the Secretary led to a very different mode of expressing the quaintness of his ideas. They did not meet to make laws, or fine speeches, but to enjoy a good social dinner, and its usual accompaniments, the "*governeur bowl*," a delicious beverage, in which the tail of wily reynard is humorously stirred by the President, one of the members accompanying the ceremony by a song, in which, by way of *chorus*, he is occasionally joined by the rest. Thus:—

Hark, the Huntsman winds his horn;
See the glow of blushing morn!
Now music sounds,
From horn and hounds,
While our hearts with ardor warm:
Tally ho!

Soon with speed our courses spring,
And o'er the upland shadows fling;
While thro' the glen,
And back again,
Our cheerful pack their music sing:
Tally ho!

Lo! Reynard slyly winds his way,
Nor parleys now his course to stay;
And Thetis waits,
O'er gated gates,
In promise of rare sport to day;
Tally ho!

Now o'er the open plain they go,
And Boler gains upon his foe;
So brave a hound,
Will soon be crown'd
With Reynard's coat of arms you know:
Tally ho!

Quick, sound the soul enliv'ning horn,
And hail this echo's of the morn;
The festive board,
Its joys afford,
And harmony our sports adorn:
Tally ho!

No more will Reynard scent the gale,
Or tread the soil embow'ring vale;
We claim the "brush,"
Our bowl to flush,
And mix the banquet with his tail:
Tally ho!

The records of the Club detail a few instances of the great length of the course, oftentimes continued through an entire day. In the year 1798, a red fox extended the chase from Cooper's creek to Salem, near 40 miles in a direct line.

On another occasion, a fine old red fox was unkennelled near Blackwoodtown, about the close of the day; he was pursued till midnight, and taken 20 miles from the start. The whipper-in, and two dogs, were all that remained in the pursuit, and had the honour of being present in reynard's last moments.

We have given this general outline of the "Fox Hunters' Club," in memory of by-gone days—alas! the days have gone by, and they, too, have followed. The majority of the members repose beneath the sod, never more to be unkennelled. Even Natt, who blew full many a blast to call the Hunters to the sport, and who made the welkin ring with the death warrant detonations of the murderous crew—even Natt is now no more. Yet busy, meddling memory, recalls to the imagination in the liveliest colours, the fondest recollection of my youthful days, when the piercing echo of the horn resounded from my native hills, and thrilled in every nerve—when, zealous of the pleasures of the chase, I followed o'er the fields with buoyant spirits, to catch the last glimpse of the retiring Huntsman, and to listen to the soft echoes of the hounds and horn.

The Club continued to flourish till the year 1818, the period of the decease of Charles Ross, Esquire, one of its most convivial members—most of its oldest members were now dead, and the few who remained, were indifferent to the merits of a Club, where none of the original motives for its formation formed any longer an excuse for its further continuance.

LANG SYNE.

AFFECTION.

A Mother and her Children in the Plague.—In the village of Careggi, whether it were that due precautions had not been taken, or that the disease was of a peculiarly malignant nature, one after another—first the young and then the ...ad of a whole family, dropped off one way. The wife of a laborer, and mother of two little boys, felt herself attcked by the fever in the night; in the morning it greatly increased, and in the evening the fatal tumor appeared. This was during the absence of her husband, who went to work at a distance, and only returned on Saturday night, bringing home the scanty means of subsistence for his family for the week. Terrified by the example of the neighboring family, moved by the fondest love for her children, and determined not to communicate the disease to them, she formed the heroic resolution of leaving her home and going elsewhere to die. Having locked them into a room, and sacrificed to their safety even the last and sole comfort of a parting embrace, she ran down the stairs, carrying with her the sheets and coverlet, that she might leave no means of the contagion. She then shut the door, with a sigh, and went away. But the biggest, hearing the door shut, went to the window, and seeing her running in that manner, cried out, "Good bye, mother," in a voice so tender that she involuntarily stopped—"Good bye, mother," repeated the youngest child, stretching its little head out of the window; and thus was the poor afflicted mother compelled for a time to endure the dreadful conflict between the yearning which called her back, and the pity and solicitude which urged her on; at length the latter conquered—and, amid a flood of tears, and the farewells of her children, who knew not the fatal cause and import of those tears—she reached the house of those who were to bury her; she recommended her husband and children to them, and in two days she was no more. "But," added Barbary, "nothing can equal the heart of a mother. You remember that sublime speech of a poor woman on hearing her parish priest relate the history of Abraham: Oh, God certainly would not have required such a sacrifice of a mother!" "—*La Monaca di Monza.*

LAFAYETTE IN AMERICA.

The following account of the wreck of a steam boat in which Lafayette had taken passage, extracted from Mr. Levasseur's book, cannot fail to interest our readers:—

During the whole of the 8th we worked hard. The general replied to a great number of letters, which were addressed to him every day from all parts of the Union, and dictated to me some directions to the superintendent at La Grange; indicating what changes and improvements he wished made before his return to France. Being somewhat fatigued by this labor, he retired early to bed, and was already asleep when, at 10 o'clock, Mr. George Lafayette, coming below from the deck where he had been walking, expressed his astonishment that, in so dark a night, our captain did not come to, or at least abate the speed of the vessel. We fully agreed in the justice of this remark—but being accustomed for some months to permit no difficulty to arrest us, and to travel at all times, we soon began to speak of other things, and Mr. George Lafayette also laid down and slept with every feeling of safety. I remained, conversing with Mr. de Syon and correcting some notes. With the exception of the pilot and two men, every body was asleep around us, and, at 11 o'clock, the profound silence that reigned on board, was only broken by the deep grating of the engine and the dashing of the water against the sides of the vessel.—Twelve o'clock struck, and sleep was beginning to invite us to repose, when our vessel suddenly received a horrible shock, and stopped short. At this extraordinary concussion, the general awoke with a start, his son sprang from his bed half dressed, and I ran on deck to learn what was the matter. I there found two of our fellow passengers, whom anxiety had brought up, but who were returning, saying we had probably struck on a sand bank and that there was no danger. Not trusting in this opinion, I went into the great cabin; all the passengers were in a state of great agitation, but still in doubt as to the nature of the accident; some had not even quitted their beds. Decided on not going below without positively ascertaining the real state of things, I seized a light and ran forward; the hold was already half filled with water, which rushed in torrents through a large opening. 'A snag! a snag!' cried the captain, 'hasten, Lafayette, to my boat!' This cry of distress had reached the great cabin, and every mouth reposted it with dismay, but it had not been heard in our cabin, where I found the general, who had, by the advice of his son, permitted himself to be partly dressed by his faithful Bastion. 'What news?' said he, on seeing me enter. 'That we shall go to the bottom, general, if we cannot extricate ourselves, and we have not a moment to spare.' And I immediately began to collect my papers, which I threw pell mell into my port folio; George Lafayette on his part, hastily collected those objects he thought most necessary to his father, and begged him to follow us, but, his toilet not being yet made, he wished us to go first and provide means of escape. 'What!' cried his son, 'do you think that in such circumstances we will leave you for a moment!' and immediately we each seized a hand and dragged him towards the door. He followed us, smiling at our haste, and began to ascend with us, but had scarcely reached the middle of the stairs, when he perceived that he had forgotten his snuff box, ornamented with a picture of Washington, and wished to return for it; I went to the end of the cabin, found it and brought it to him. At this time the rolling of the vessel was so violent and irregular, and the tumult over our heads augmented to such a degree that I believed we should not have time to escape before she sunk. At last, we reached the deck, where all the passengers were in the greatest confusion, some bringing their trunks, officers looking for the boat, and crying out for Lafayette. He was already in the midst of them, but owing to the darkness of the night, no one recognized him; the boat heeled so much to starboard, that it was with difficulty we could keep our footing on deck. The captain, assisted by two sailors, had brought his boat to the side, and I heard his sonorous voice crying out Lafayette! Lafayette! but we could not reach him on account of the confusion around us. Nevertheless, the vessel heeled more and more; each moment augmented the danger, we felt that it was time to make a last effort, and pushed into the middle of the crowd, where I cried, there is General Lafayette!' This exclamation produced the effect I anticipated. The most profound silence succeeded to the confusion, a free passage opened for us, and all those who were ready to spring into the boat spontaneously checked themselves, not wishing to think of their own safety before that of Lafayette was ascertained. The difficulty was now, to determine the General himself to depart before all his fellow passengers, and almost alone, for the boat would only hold a few persons, but he was soon obliged to yield to the will of all, energetically expressed by each; the irregular concussions of the vessel and the rocking of the boat, which was more than four feet lower than our deck, rendered a passage ...ry in the dark. The most active young man would not have hazarded a leap, for, from the darkness, he would have risked plunging into the water; great precautions were therefore to be adopted, as regarded the general. I went first into the boat, and, whilst the captain kept her as near as possible to the vessel, two persons descended with the general, holding him under the shoulders. I received him in my arms, but his weight, added to my own, nearly capsized it, and losing my equilibrium, I should probably have fallen into the water with him, if Mr. Thibeaudot, formerly President of the Senate of Louisiana, had not given me his support, and thus saved us both. As soon as we were assured that the general was safely on board, we pushed off as rapidly as possible, to prevent the other passengers from overloading our slight batteau. Although the greatest difficulties were overcome, all danger was not passed. The land was to be made, but at what distance was it from us? towards what shore should we direct our course? This, the darkness of the night prevented us from ascertaining with certainty. Our captain soon made up his mind with decision. Holding the rudder with a firm grasp, he directed us to the left bank, and ordered his two sailors to row gently. In less than three minutes we happily reached a bank covered with a thick wood.

In landing, our first care was to count and recognize each other; we were nine: the captain, two sailors, General Lafayette, Mr. Thibeaudot, Doctor Shelly, carrying in his arms a child of about seven years of age, a daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman, the father of the child and myself. It was then only, that the general perceived that his son was not with him, and immediately his habitual coolness in the presence of danger abandoned him. He began to call George! George! with all his strength, but his voice was drowned by the cries which arose from the vessel and by the terrible noise made by the steam escaping from the engine, and received no answer. In vain, to reassure him, I represented to him that his son was a good swimmer, and that he doubtless had remained on board voluntarily, and with his coolness he would escape all danger. Nothing had any effect; he continued to traverse the shore calling on George. I then threw myself into the boat with the captain, to go to the succour of those who so much needed it. The vessel still floated, but almost on her beam ends. The captain mounted on board, and I received in his place a dozen persons, who precipitated themselves into the boat, and whom I carried to land, without having been able to speak to George, Mr. de Syon, or Bastion. I dared not give an account of this first attempt to the general, and therefore made preparations for another trip, when a horrible crash and cries of despair announced to me that the vessel was sinking. At the same instant, I heard the water agitated in several directions by the efforts of those who were saving themselves by swimming.

Mr. Thibeaudot, who had advanced into the water in order to judge better what was passing, and to afford assistance to those who needed it, perceived a man exhausted with fatigue, drowning a few paces from the shore, in a spot where the water was only three feet in depth. He drew him out with such ease that a child might have rendered him the same service, and laid him on the grass. But the unfortunate man was so agitated by fear, that he continued to make on land all the movements of swimming, and would perhaps have killed himself by these useless efforts, if Mr. Thibeaudot had not succeeded in calming him. At every instant, other persons arrived on shore, and among them I always expected to recognise Mr. George Lafayette, and the general demanded news of his son from all, but in vain. I now myself began to fear for him. Another arrival of the boat informed us that the vessel had not entirely sunk; that the starboard and gangway were still above it; and that a great number of passengers had taken refuge there. Thinking that there was an urgent necessity for

ascertaining those that remained in this critical situation, I again entered the boat, and, aided by a sailor, approached the vessel. I first arrived at the prow: I called George with all my strength, but there was no answer. I then dropped along her side to the stern. In passing, I heard a voice over head cry out, 'Is that you, Mr. Levasseur?' I listened, and examined attentively; it was our poor Bastion, who was holding with difficulty to the roof of the upper cabin, the pitch of which was very great from the oversetting of the vessel. As soon as I came near him, he slid down, and fortunately fell into the boat. When I arrived at the stern, I again called George—he instantly answered me. His voice appeared to be perfectly calm. 'Are you in safety?' said I, 'I could not be better,' replied he, gaily.—This reply gave me much relief, for my fears were really becoming serious. At the same instant, Mr. Walsh, of Missouri, who was near him, gave me every thing that could be saved of our baggage. This was a small portmanteau of Mr. George Lafayette's, a bag of his father's, my own port-folio, which I had thrown on the deck when I was aiding the general to descend—and about sixty out of the two hundred letters we had prepared for the post, on the preceding days; all the others were lost. I now returned to land with Bastion and two other persons I had received in the boat, and hastened to assure the general of the safety of his son.

As I had satisfied myself that the vessel, having found support, could not sink any deeper, and consequently that there was no further danger to those on board, I thought that I might dispense with making other voyages, and occupy myself a little with the general, for whom we had established a good bivouac round a large fire of dry branches. In the midst of this occupation, Mr. George and Mr. de Syon, with the rest of the passengers arrived. We then learnt that, at the moment of the wreck, Mr. George, seeing that I was in the boat to watch over his father, had returned to the cabin, into which the water had already penetrated, and had made Bastion, and Mr. de Syon, who were imprudently endeavoring to save their effects, leave it. Then, only yielding ground as the water forced him, he had indefatigably occupied himself with the care of those around him. At one moment, the water reached to the middle of his body. But his coolness and presence of mind reassured some persons, who, without him, would perhaps have been dismayed and exposed to the greatest danger. Finally, we were told, he would not leave the vessel until he was satisfied that all who remained on board belonged to her and could dispense with his assistance. "Mr. George Lafayette must often have been shipwrecked," said the captain, "for he has behaved to-night as if he was accustomed to such adventures."

From other accounts, it appears that almost immediately after the departure of the general, the water entered our cabin with a violence which would not have permitted us to leave it, if we had remained there a few minutes longer.

When we were well assured that no person had perished, we lighted several large fires as well for the purpose of drying ourselves, as to discover our situation. The general slept for some moments on a mattress which had been found floating, and was nearly dry on one side. The rest waited impatiently for day—and occupied ourselves in cutting wood to keep up the fires. A tolerably heavy rain added to our troubles, but fortunately, it was not of long continuance.

At day break, they recommenced their trips to the vessel, to endeavour to save some of the baggage, and to procure food. The Captain, Govern r Carroll of Tennessee, and a young Virginian, Mr. Crawford, directed these researches with great activity. It was a singular and touching event, to see a Governor of a State, that is to say, a first magistrate of the republic, with a postman, or traveller-bag along the duty of and that much more for the benefit of others than for himself, for he had very little on board to lose by the shipwreck. These different searches obtained us a trunk belonging to the general; in which were his most valuable papers, and a small part of the passengers' baggage.—They also brought a leg of smoked venison, some biscuits, a cask of claret, and a keg of Madeira. With these provisions, about fifty men, for such was our number, repaired their strength, exhausted by a night of labour and anxiety.

HONOR AMONG INDIANS.

There is no class of human beings on earth, who hold a pledge more sacred and binding, than do the North American Indians. A sample of this was witnessed during the Winnebago war of 1827, in the person of Dekker-re, a celebrated chief of that nation, who, among four other Indians of his tribe, was taken prisoner at Prairie du Chien. Colonel Snelling, of the 5th regiment of infantry, who then commanded that garrison, despatched a young Indian into the nation, with orders to inform the other chiefs of Dekker-re's band, that unless those Indians who were the perpetrators of the horrid murders of some of our citizens, were not brought to the fort and given up within ten days, Dekker-re and the other four Indians who were retained as hostages, would be shot at the end of that time. The awful sentence was pronounced in the presence of Dekker-re, who, though proclaiming his own innocence of the outrages which had been committed by others of his nation, exclaimed that he feared not death, though it would be attended with serious consequences, inasmuch as he had two affectionate wives, and a large family of small children who were entirely dependent on him for their support; but if necessary, he was willing to die for the honor of his nation. The young Indian had been gone several days, and no intelligence was yet received from the murderers. The dreadful day being near at hand, and Dekker-re being in a bad state of health, asked permission of the Colonel to go to the river to indulge in his long accustomed habit of bathing, in order to improve his health. Upon which, Col. S. told him that, if he would promise, on the honor of a chief, that he would not leave the town, he might have his liberty, and enjoy all his privileges, until the day of the appointed execution.—Accordingly, he first gave his hand to the Colonel, then shook him for his friendly offer, then raised both his hands aloft, and in the most solemn adjuration, promised that he would not leave the bounds prescribed, and said, if he had a hundred lives, he would sooner lose them all than forfeit his word, or deduct from his proud nation one particle of its boasted honor. He was then set at liberty. He was advised to flee to the wilderness, and make his escape.—"Not so," said he, "do you think I prize life above honor? or that I would betray a confidence reposed in me, for the sake of saving my life?" He then complacently remained until nine days of the ten which he had to live had elapsed, and nothing heard from the nation with regard to the apprehension of the murderers, his immediate death became apparent; but no alteration could be seen in the countenance of the chief. It so happened that on that day Gen. Atkinson arrived with his troops from Jefferson Barracks, and the order for the execution was countermanded, and the Indians permitted to repair to their homes.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

DEATH OF RED JACKET.—We find in the Buffalo Journal of Wednesday last, the following postscript:—"Died, this morning, at his residence in the Indian village, near this place, the noted Seneca Chief, Sagoyewatha, (Keeper Awake,) so long known to the whites by the appellation of Red Jacket, aged 70 years."—Red Jacket was one of the most celebrated chiefs of his day and nation, and his long life has, we believe, been rich with incidents, which, could they be collected, and placed in the hands of an ingenious writer, might be woven into an interesting piece of biography. He was an active warrior early in life, and fame speaks of his having been the foremost on the trail, and the bravest in the battle;—and had it not been for the vice of intemperance, he would have continued one of the noblest specimens of his proud, though ill-fated race until the last. We have heard Gen. Root, who had early opportunities of listening to his eloquence, declare, that Red Jacket and John Randolph were the two most perfect specimens of the true orator of nature, that he had ever heard. It was not until the vigor of his frame had abated, and the fire of his nature been cooled by the frosts of many winters, and the lustre of his eye somewhat dimmed, that we enjoyed opportunities of hearing this orator of the forest. But even then, his form was erect and manly, his attitudes and gestures graceful, and his voice rich and melodious; while his words were full of sound sense and energy.

At the close of the revolutionary war, he parted with Washington upon excellent terms; and his admiration for his great White Father, continued through life. We have more than once heard him describe his parting interview with the hero of our revolution, and his eyes kindled at the recollection. Last spring he repaired to Washington, and had an interview with President Jackson. And the last speech that we ever heard him deliver to an audience, was a parallel between Washington and Jackson, which was admirably sketched, and abounded with nice discriminations of character. He appeared to possess an accurate knowledge of the character, temper, talents, and disposition of both. To the last he has been one of the most unyielding opponents of the attempts to civilize and Christianize the Indians—maintaining that the forest was their legitimate home, and the hunter state their proper occupation. He has not died unsung, as all will remember who read the beautiful little Elegy in anticipation, which Halleck wrote for the Talisman of 1828—in which, by the bye, the poet made the chieftain very angry by calling him a Tuscarora, instead of a Seneca. There are two very excellent pictures of Red Jacket, the one by Weir, which has been engraved, and the other by Catlin, which is decidedly the strongest and best. The wildness of the savage, both in lineament and costume, are admirably preserved. If Catlin will have his picture engraved upon a large plate, it would be well received by the public.

RUSSIAN JUSTICE.—An American gentleman, with whom I am personally acquainted, has, through divers lawsuits, and antagonists who have overbribed the judges, lost all of a very promising fortune; he thus related to me the origin of his downfall:—He had purchased a vessel, which was stranded at Archangel, for a trifling sum of money, and perceiving that the vessel had not received so serious a damage as to hinder her repairs for a moderate sum, he entered into an agreement (and which agreement, together with all the papers relative to this business, I have seen) with a Russian ship builder, to have the said vessel taken in hand, to be repaired with oak planks, and to be finished in two months, the American paying a thousand rubles in advance. A month elapsed, and the vessel, instead of being in a more forward state, was gradually disappearing; plank after plank was removed, and a hempen cable and other trifling articles were daily found advancing towards a store kept by the contractor, and at the end of two months she was perfectly plankless. The American sued his adversary; in the first place, to recover his thousand rubles; secondly, to recover the value of his ship; and, lastly, the forfeit due on the non-performance of the contract. Before the trial commenced, he asked the chief judge to dinner, and, without any round-about conversation, offered him a handsome remuneration if he would rule in his favor. The judge declined the bribe, although he had received more from the other party; but as the American imagined he had offered quite enough, the negociations with the chief judge were broken off. But the American succeeded in bribing the other four who constituted the court; and when the opinions were delivered, four were for the American, and the chief judge for the Russian. This gave rise to a reference to Moscow. In the governor's note I saw a remark that a doubt could not be entertained concerning the case, the American having been decidedly defrauded. The action, however, was made over to the court at Riga. It was held in dispute for nearly a year; the Russian being a man of wealth, and the American becoming poorer and poorer, bribes advanced on one side, as they decreased on the other; indeed, they were partially relinquished by the American, who believed his case secure after the first and second decisions; so much so, that even a Russian court must do justice. But no, the cause was given against him at Riga, and having passed the council at Petersburgh, received the signature of the Emperor, so that the ship, deposit, and cable, passed as the lawful property of the Russian.—*Anecdotes of Russia, in the New Monthly Mag.*

HOW TO GAIN A CAUSE.—Some years ago there was in Salem County, New-Jersey, a Justice of the Peace, who, for the convenience of settling disputes, or for the sake of trying all the causes, was accustomed to hold his courts in every part of the County. His business was besides mightily increased by the reputation he had of invariably giving judgment in favour of the plaintiff. There was, however, on his docket one exception to this truth. The defendant, in a certain suit, knowing that the Justice was professedly a devout man, and valued himself not a little on his ability, far speaking at religious meetings, resolved to touch him on this particular chord. Wherefore repairing to his honor's house a little before the hour of trial, he accosted him—"How d'ye do, Square,"—"Ah, how d'ye do, John, how d'ye do?" returned the Justice. "Pretty well, I thank ye, Square," said John; "I hope to see you well—and to tell you the plain truth, Square, I don't know of a man whose health I think of more importance to the county than your's, Square?" "You flatter, John," said the Justice. "Heaven forbid, Square," ejaculated the other, with well feigned sincerity, "we who have causes to settle should be but sadly off without your wisdom and impartiality. And then your exemplary piety, and your happy faculty of speaking at all times—many is the fine prayer I have heard you make—and then such exhortations—it does one's heart good to hear them. I sincerely think you have a gift from above—I do really, Square." "You do right," replied the Justice, "to ascribe it to heaven. As for me, I'm a poor feeble worm of the dust, John." But notwithstanding his honor's exceeding humility, it was evident that the few words of flattery, so artfully applied, had effectually done the job.—"I say, John," he repeated, "I am but a poor worm of the dust—what'll you take to drink, John?"——An hour afterwards, the cause came on, and to the astonishment of the plaintiff and every body else, judgment was entered in favor of the defendant.

MARRYING A COAL.—"Can a man hold fire in his hand, by thinking on the frosty Caucasus?" Why not, Mr. Shakspeare! In your days, to be sure, it might have been considered a hazardous adventure; but, sir, in these days of improvement, it is nothing, as a body may say—mere sport and pastime. Monsieur Chabert can not only hold fire in his hands, but absolutely eat it, with a good appetite and that, too, without thinking on the frosty Caucasus. But why go over the water for examples in point? Here is a Pennsylvanian, who has got a *Coal* in his bosom. "Married, at East Sodsbury, Pa. on the 14th inst. David Townsend, of Beaver, to Mary B. Cass, of the former place." "B." is supposed to stand for *Burning*.

Evening Post.

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The depth of rain which fell during the last month, as indicated by the rain gauge, kept in the Philadelphia Labyrinth Garden, Arch street, above Broad street.—The following are the days on which rain and snow fell.

Days of Rain.		Days of Snow.	
January 2.....	50-100ths.	January 7.....	1-100ths.
8.....	25	26.....	2
10.....	1 12	27.....	1
15.....	40	29.....	3

Inches 2 77-100ths. 10-100ths. when melted. The highest range of the thermometer, in the shade, at 12 o'clock, on the 16th, stood at 55 degrees, the lowest range of the thermometer, at 7 o'clock, on the 31st, stood at 7 degrees, A. M.

THOMAS SMITH.

SUNDAY MAILS.

Petitions against the transportation of the Mail on Sunday are still presented to Congress. They have been got up in all quarters of the country. The number of petitions already presented at this session is as follows:—

From N. Hampshire	4	Pennsylvania	13
Massachusetts	8	North Carolina	4
Connecticut	13	Kentucky	3
Vermont	6	Tennessee	1
New Jersey	2	Ohio	11
New York	28	Amounting to	92

At the town meeting held on Monday afternoon, the propriety of bringing the railroad into the city by the piers of the permanent bridge was urged on the ground that, by the adoption of the route by Penns' Island, the trade now enjoyed by the city would be directed to the Northern Liberties; and that, Market street ceasing to be the great avenue, the streets south of that would be deserted. It was contended, too, that the danger to the water works, from a bridge above the dam, must be much greater than that from one below. Documents were read to show the practicability of placing a second bridge on the piers of that at Market street, and the moderate cost of the work. The principal speakers were Messrs. JOSIAH RANDALL, JAMES HARPER, and JOHN SWIFT.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

The trustees of the Jefferson Medical College, have unanimously elected Samuel M'Clellan, M. D. to the Professorship of Anatomy in that institution.

The bill, from the House of Representatives, to reduce the fees of Aldermen, Justices, and Constables, in this city and county, was to come up in the Senate this day. According to the report of the Sentinel, it will certainly pass. In the House of Representatives, the bill for payment of interest, to canal and rail-road contractors was negatived on Monday, the vote being 42 to 42.

The expenses of the courts held in Philadelphia, during the last year, were $26,456.—$14,981 were expended in the support of our prisons. The county treasurer paid during the year $156,696, and received $156,072.

There are now three complete and extensive establishments in Baltimore for making Silk Hosiery.

It is stated that one of the daughters of Madame Christophe, Ex-Empress of Hayti, who, with her family, now resides at Dresden, is promised in marriage to a very handsome Prussian Colonel, of great reputation.

A dispute rages in some of the Boston papers, whether certain bones, dug up in Louisiana, and now exhibited in Boston, belonged to "Behemoth, biggest born of earth," or to the fish which the men of Nantucket call a whale.

A Boston critic ridicules the manager of the Tremont Theatre for permitting it to be announced that one of his company has *consented* to play the Queen in Hamlet. Managers who thus humour the vanity of players, should not complain when they find them intractable.

The New York Evening Post states, "on distinguished authority," that Mr. M'Lane, at the request of Lord Aberdeen, has communicated to him a memoir, containing the propositions of this government respecting the West India trade, to be laid before a cabinet council.

The bill to re-organise the board of Navy Commissioners, reported in the House of Representatives on Thursday, provides for the appointment of three; one for building, equipping, arming, and repairing ships, another to have charge of navy yards, &c. and the third to contract for supplies, with such other duties as may be assigned by the Secretary, who is also empowered to convene them as a board.

In the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on Saturday, a resolution, by Mr. Mitchell, directing the Library Committee to enquire into the expediency of purchasing certain books on Masonry, was postponed indefinitely, by a vote of 59 to 40.

The writers in the papers of Vermont, are zealous in favour of a Rail Road from that state to Boston. They say that, with another improvement, Montreal and other parts of Canada, will be brought within one hundred and sixty miles of the capital of Massachusetts, while the S. End of Lake Champlain is 223 miles from New York. The Rail Road Bill has unfortunately been lost in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Maelzel has added to his interesting exhibition, a mechanical circus, in which 18 figures will go through the performances of the ring.

The Portsmouth (Ohio) Times of the 21st inst. says—"We expect in 1834, if we should live so long, to see gentlemen and ladies who had breakfasted in Baltimore, on the same day at evening, snugly sipping their tea in the cabin of a steamboat on the Ohio river.

The citizens of several towns in Tioga county, N. Y. met the 13th inst. and resolved to kill every dog found at large; pledging themselves to save harmless every individual carrying their resolution into effect. For three months, twenty cents bounty is offered for every dog's head; such is their horror of hydrophobia, of which several persons in that quarter have died.

Mr. Blake of Boston recently stated, in the Massachusetts Legislature, that an association has been formed in that state, for emigrating beyond the Rocky Mountains, and that four thousand families are engaged in the project.

The Watertown Register says, that a Panther, measuring nine feet four inches in length, was lately caught in a trap near the Natural Bridge, in Jefferson county, N. Y.

In the last twenty years the population of New York state has doubled; it is now 1,900,000.

It is stated that Calvin Pepper, Esq. has received the appointment of President Judge of the 12th Judicial district, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill. Mr. Blythe is known as the late secretary of state.

On Friday, in the House of Representatives at Harrisburgh, the Committee of the whole reported progress on the bill for a Canal round the western abutment of the Permanent Bridge, and had leave to sit again on Thursday. A standing rule was adopted, 61 to 23, forbidding smoking in the house or adjoining rooms. A motion to include snuffing and chewing failed.

A letter to the editor of the Albany Argus, dated Washington, Jan. 23, states, that it was uncertain when the nominations made to the Senate by the President would be acted upon. Several Senators were absent from the city, and others were absent from their seats from sickness.

At New York last Saturday, the thermometer fell to 2 deg. above zero;—at Albany to 8 below.

It is stated in a Paris paper that the Diamonds of the Princess of Orange are said to have been recovered, and the robber is one not *likely to be* prosecuted.

A resolution has passed the Virginia House of Delegates to print 20,000 copies of the amended constitution, and to distribute 150 copies in each county of the State.

Extract of a letter dated India Key, Jan. 4th:—"The sloop Sarah Isabella, Capt. Houseman, arrived here yesterday from Key West. He informs that that place continues very sickly—no business of any kind doing, most of the stores are shut up, and no money in the place. The Judge, Marshal and Collector had left the Island for a short time, in consequence of the sickness."

On Friday last, Colonel Thomas B. Dunn, superintendent of the U. S. armoury at Harper's Ferry, was killed by Ebenezer Cox, a young man of twenty-two, who walked into his office, and shot him through the head with a musket. Cox attempted to escape, but was taken and committed.

At Sadler's Wells, the African Roscius, Mr. Kuene, has been receiving unbounded applause for his wonderful versatility of talent, playing Oroonoko and Mungo on the same night.

Forrest and Booth are playing together at the Tremont theatre, Boston.

Mrs. Knight, the vocalist, has withdrawn from the stage, and will hereafter give lessons in vocal and instrumental music, in New York.

Hamblin and Miss Kelly are in New Orleans.

The black Ex-Empress of Hayti, widow of Christophe, arrived at Dresden in the middle of last month. The curiosity of the public to have a view of her sable Majesty was so great that the police officers were obliged to take measures to prevent a breach of the public peace.

It is stated that gloves and mittens, to the value of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, are annually made in Johnstown, Montgomery county, New York.

The catalogue of the officers and students of Transylvania University for the year 1830, exhibits a total of three hundred and sixty-two.

The first steam-boat upon the waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries, was built at Pittsburgh, in 1811. Up to 1817, only seven or eight boats had been built. Three hundred and thirty-three steam boats now navigate the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers.

It is stated that Gov. Houston, who, as has been mentioned, is now at Washington, has abandoned entirely his assumption of the Indian costume and habits, and mingles in social intercourse and gaiety as freely as formerly.

A writer in the Illinois Intelligencer estimates the population of Illinois at 160,000, one half of whom are settlers on public land, which they are generally unable to purchase on the present terms. Missouri and Arkansas he supposes to contain about 80,000 inhabitants in the same condition; and calculates that this aggregate of 100,000 will be swelled by emigration, until they will amount, in the year 1840, to at least 300,000.

The New York City Inspector reports the deaths of 82 persons, during the past week, ending on the 30th ult. viz. 20 men, 21 women, 26 boys, and 16 girls,—of 31 died of Scarlet fever.

The Salem Register says—We understand that the stockholders of the Exchange Bank yesterday voted to settle their concerns, and dissolve their corporation.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on Thursday, a motion to postpone indefinitely resolutions for re-chartering the Bank of the Valley, the bills of Virginia, and the Farmers' and Western Bank, was negatived by a vote of 111 to 76.—Bills were afterwards reported to re-charter the two first.

The Legislature of Tennessee adjourned Jan. 14th, after transacting a formidable amount of business. A large appropriation was made for the commencement of a system of internal improvement, and among the last acts of the session was the establishment of a system of common schools.

The Legislature of Maine presents the singular and unparalleled spectacle of having spent twenty-four days in session without being able to organize the government.

At Albany, on Saturday and Sabbath morning, the thermometer stood at 8 degrees below zero.

Arrivals of steam boats at Shippingport, Ky. (from below,) during 1829. Whole number of boats ninety-one. Whole number of trips, three hundred and sixty-five. Total amount of Tonnage of the different boats, including all the trips made, sixty-two thousand five hundred and eighty-four tons.

The Flax-seed inspected in New York, in the year 1829, amounted in price to $179,000.

The Village Record inserts the following communication—to give the reader some notion of the "mine-hunting mania that prevails up the Susquehanna:

It would do you good to just go into the Borough of Sunbury, in Northumberland County, Pa. to see Philadelphians and others flocking there in search of stone coal and minerals.—They traverse the Shamokin hills over and over again in search of coal and mineral, and return with their pockets loaded with the above articles. Hardly a man has a pack but what is worn out with the loads he brings in, and every tavern, bar, and window is filled with coal and slate, or ore of some description or other. Some have found gold and silver. One man found a diamond as big as a potato, and another one as big as a piece of chalk, and they have had warrants on the lands, one on the top of another, just like a patched coat that has been in the service in days of old.

The Wilkesbarre Democrat of Friday last says—"Several gentlemen of capital have recently arrived at this place for the purpose of settling here—new coal lands are discovered every day, and the completion of the canal is only required to render the valley of Wyoming one of the most flourishing districts in the Union."

The Trenton, N. J. Gazette of Saturday last, says—The Legislature have mainly occupied this week with the Delaware and Raritan Canal Bill. It has passed the Assembly and gone to Council for concurrence, as has also a bill for a Rail Road from Camden to Amboy. The final vote on both bills was taken in the House on the 28th. It is probable both bills will pass Council.

A bill to incorporate the New Jersey and Atlantic Rail Road Company, passed to be engrossed. A bill to amend the act incorporating the company to form an artificial navigation from the Passaic to the Delaware, passed the House on Thursday. The bill to incorporate the Paterson and Hudson Rail Road Company was on Monday ordered to a 2d reading.

Three men have been arrested in Baltimore, as having been concerned in the late attack upon the accommodation stage, between that city and Washington. Their names are Allen, Poteet, George Wilson and John Riddle. Wilson is the man who shot at the deputy keeper of the Baltimore prison, a few days previous. Their intention was to have robbed the great Eastern Mail. They had erected a fence across the road to intercept it, but the night not being sufficiently dark, the fence was removed, through fear that the driver would see it, in time to prevent their carrying their designs into execution.

On the 20th ult., in digging a trench at New Utretcht, Long Island, Mr. Cornelius Van Dyke came upon a family of snakes, &c. about five feet under ground, of which a true and actual inventory was taken, and the following was the result:—155 black snakes, 2 adders, 1 spotted snake, with a yellow ring round the middle, and the belly perfectly white, 5 large spotted lizards, and 12 or 15 toads. Total, 176; all in a living and thriving condition.

The New York Journal of Commerce says of the U. S. ship Hornet—"She was built at Baltimore, in 1803, and was the oldest vessel of her class in the Navy. There was but five older, of any description, viz: the United States, 44, Constitution, 44, Constellation, 36, all built in 1797, —and the Congress, 36, and John Adams, 24, built in 1799. She was rated at 18 guns, but mounted 20. Though a small ship, she was honorably distinguished in the last war, having captured or sunk, in different engagements, the British brigs of war Peacock, and Penguin, of about equal size with herself, and another brig of 10 guns, having on board upwards of $20,000 in specie. Her great age, notwithstanding repairs, must have rendered her unfit to encounter a heavy gale, at least of such a gale as that which was experienced on the 10th of September. The loss of the ship, however, is not worthy to be named in comparison with the "hearts of oak" that perished with her. For these, though their grave is the ocean, a monument will be raised more durable than marble, in the hearts of their countrymen.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 1, 1830.—Copy of a letter to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—read this morning, (Feb. 1,) in the House of Representatives and referred to said committee.

I am authorized by several citizens of the state and individuals residing abroad, to offer to supply a loan of four millions for a 5 per cent. debt redeemable and transferable, and on which the instalment is to be made payable as proposed in the 6th section of bill No. 156—original No. 92.

In case the Legislature should desire an additional sum of 600,000, (and I submit to your consideration how far such an arrangement might accommodate the fiscal concerns of the state by leaving subject to their disposition the 5 per centum which the several banks are by their charter bound to supply on similar terms as to the four millions of dollars,) I am prepared to supply the money, to the additional extent.

On the same terms as to the instalments, which, if desirable, could be modified, I offer par for those amounts, and consider immaterial by which of the banks, or by what arrangement the payment of the interest, the transfer of the stock and issuing of the certificates is executed, provided it is done in the city of Philadelphia.

I am ready, within 15 days, if these proposals should be accepted to commence their performance.

I am, &c. (Signed) THOS. BIDDLE.

The following was offered by Mr. Craft, also (this morning) laid on the table according to rule.

Resolved, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to bring in a bill, authorizing a loan of four millions of dollars, and directing public notice by advertisement, for receiving sealed proposals for the said loan or any portion thereof; and when they shall be received they shall be opened and examined by the Governor, who shall have power to accept of such offers as he may deem proper for the whole of said loan or any portion thereof—and if the offers for whole or any portion thereof shall be accepted, authorizing the Governor to negociate a loan in Europe for the said loan or such portion thereof as remains untaken by employing a suitable person or in such other way, as he may deem most beneficial to the state.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—It is stated in the preamble to a resolution pending in the Legislature of [illegible], that the Bank has, in the course of nine years, on a capital of about half a million of dollars, invested as stock in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a sum exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, producing a profit, clear of all expense, greater than the amount of the original capital. In consequence of this profitable concern, the proposition now is, to take the whole business of banking into the hands of the state, establish banks wherever wanted, and appropriate the profits to internal improvement and education. A resolution has passed both branches of the Legislature, to burn the notes of the Bank of the Commonwealth reclaimed from circulation, to the amount of $270,000.

FEMALE CHARACTER.—I know not which is most lovely, a female born to affluence, and accustomed to all the luxuries, the attentions, and the gratifications which wealth and influence can control, who still preserves a courtesy, and even a modesty in her intercourse with those in lower circumstances; or one, who, in the depths of poverty and obscurity, maintains a dignity, a propriety of deportment, tempered with a submissive sweetness of disposition, which commands the respect of all who can appreciate true nobility.—*N. E. Review.*

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF VILLANIES.—The light-fingered gentry, as well as the villains of a more daring and malignant character, have seldom manifested greater activity than during this inclement season; and the remark is not less applicable to Philadelphia and Baltimore, than to the good city of New York.

Within the last three days, the houses of Martin Pake, 102 Amos street, Henry Willard, 71 Bleecker, M. C. Morgan, 83 Doy, and Mrs. Foster, (residence not mentioned,) have been entered and robbed of a number of cloaks, coats, hats, tea-spoons, and various other articles of clothing. Mr. C. Allendorph was robbed, at the North American Hotel, in the Bowery, of a number of gold finger rings, an elegant gold watch with a safety chain, and a pearl and topaz breast pin. The thief is supposed to be a young man genteelly dressed, who was not long since discharged from the State Prison.

A fellow called at the house of Thomas C. Taylor, 51 Franklin street, under pretence of selling swansdown tippets, and being conducted into the parlour, he contrived to appropriate to himself a first rate extra jewelled gold watch, which was lying on the mantel-piece.

An elegant gold watch was stolen from Daniel M. Bulen, 157 Church street, a few nights since—and another gold watch from No. 10 Tryon Row.

The store of A. B. Ruton, was burglariously entered on Friday night, and two coats and $25 stolen.

The house No. 13 Bond street, was robbed the same night of two cloaks.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

A LONG SHEET OF PAPER.—The newspapers tell us there is a paper mill in Delaware, which can make a sheet of paper a hundred miles long. This is a very decent sized sheet, undoubtedly, but there is a mill at Saugerties, in this state, which makes a sheet that has *no end* at all at all."

BANKS OF CONTENTION.—Several disputes are going on in the Boston papers respecting the huge bones which are exhibiting at the Tremont House. The disputants on one side pronounce them to be the bones of a whale; those on the other, assign them to an enormous quadruped, which they have christened by the name of Behemoth. A good deal of jaw has taken place pro and con, and those, on the Behemoth side of the question, ask triumphantly, whether their opponents ever saw a whale *with knee pans*. This is indeed a poser. But after all, the matter will probably remain where it is—the creature will continue to be a whale, to the *whalers*, and a behemoth to the *behemothites*.

Office of the Bee, New Orleans, January 3.

We have received Mexico papers up to 19th December. We are sorry to observe a CIVIL WAR will be the consequence of a contest existing between the *Centralists* and *Federalists*. General Bustamente, vice-president of the Republic, has declared himself in favor of the system of a Central Government. The city of Puebla. Besides the insurrection in Campeachy, some disturbances have taken place at Merida and other places.

January 6.

We have just been informed, by the Frances, from Tampico, that President Guerrero was obliged to leave Mexico, on account of the disturbances which had occurred in favor of change of government.

Jan. 13.—About 7 o'clock, last evening, fire unexampled in its furious celerity, broke out in the Horse press and Cotton warehouse occupied by Messrs. N. and B. Hart. Those buildings extended about three hundred feet longitudinally on Camp and St. Charles street, and two hundred feet latitudinally on Common, Gravier streets, thus forming an oblong square, the whole of the buildings together with the extensive area in the centre, being filled with Cotton bales to the height of 8 or 9 tier.

The buildings were of brick, covered with slate. In less than an hour they were reduced to ruins, the space in the centre presenting a mountainous heap of ignited Cotton, of which from what we can learn, about 8,000 bales have been consumed; this; with the value of the buildings, makes the whole loss nothing short of $300,000.

We have not learned whether the losses were insured or not; but presume they have been. The presumption is equally strong that the enormous loss of Cotton must be sustained by the owners thereof.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—The editor of the Baltimore American are indebted for the kindness of a commercial house in this city for the annexed extract of a letter, dated

"TAMPICO, 2d January, 1830.—An express arrived yesterday from the city of Mexico, which brought the following statements, which date the 23d ult. 'Last night a *grito* was given in the city in favour of Bustamente's administration, which has proved most decidedly successful. The government was obliged to surrender the palace at about 6 o'clock this morning, and is now completely overthrown. A commission, consisting of three persons, Louis Quintana, Alaman, and Velez, are named to exercise the executive power until the arrival of Bustamente from Puebla. The Ministers will be immediately named, but it is not yet known who they will be. The revolution was effected without the loss of the violent excesses of last year; no attempts at a *sague* were made by the Liberals, but were immediately prevented by the good behaviour of the troops. This morning the hospital is in perfect tranquility and good order. The President Guerrero is with a body of troops (200 men) at some distance, and will, it is supposed, be compelled to retire towards the coast as no hopes now remain for his party. Santa Anna has gone to Vera Cruz, and assumed command of the troops there. The views and intentions of the chief do not appear to be understood, but is generally believed that they are in favor of Bustamente."

Guerrero had left the city of Mexico with 1500 men to march on Puebla, and had ordered St. Anna to proceed to Vera Cruz with 5 to meet him, having Puebla between them. Gen. St. Anna's brother-in-law declared his opinion, that the result would be the junction and co-operation of St. Anna's troops and those of Puebla *and the immediate and total overthrow of Guerrero's government!*

There is no doubt that a bloody civil war is now raging in Mexico.

The Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 18[illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Autumnal Stanzas," by Stanley, are declined.

"Senex" is rather long for convenience, but we will endeavour to find room.

The fourteen year old boy who sends congratulations all the way from Ohio, and imposes upon us the paymount of postage, please in future to frank his letters—be sure never to trouble us till he has something to write about.

"My Cousin Peter," No. 1, shall be attended to.

"Extempore Lines," by Roland, smack of the lamp—we can judge better of them on sight of the original manuscript.

"Broad Hints," by a school boy, of twenty years old, are not sufficiently broad for insertion; we shall therefore lay them in the garret.

"Carolina Marlow" is on file.

The "Winter Night," by Carlos, shall appear before the cold weather leaves us.

"Impromtu," &c. by "30—N. B. The fragmental quotation was not marked as such in the manuscript.

The communications, Chronograms, V. F. W. shall be availed of—much of the same next.

T. W. P. is received.—In reply, we would observe, that the consciousness of doing good is a greater reward than our most flattering commendations. If the writer wishes to know that little secret band of worthies, our columns are open to him.

E. F. and his mathematical question are excluded for want of ability to exhibit them in proper type.

Our old friend, the "Jersey Bard," of Cedar Creek, has again thrown us into bursts of laughter—his correspondence is invaluable—the very essence of poetry—O! the inimitable Homer, Virgil, Miltonian, is downright riprapsodical. The gentleman's penmanship is unique, and we regret our inability to exhibit its beauties in type—but the orthography shall be literally adhered to.

THE SEASON.

During the past week, the cold north wind has swept its desolating influences over the city, with all the appalling characteristics of winter. The inclement blast was keenly felt by many with whom the article of fuel is always scarce, and called forth the tender charities of the numerous very benevolent societies which adorn this dearly beloved city. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday the cold was intense, and the shrubbins were toasting by the fire, the weather freezing. The Delaware presented itself as an impenetrable barrier to the passage of steamers, and the throng of citizens in the streets, wrapped up and muffled to the eyes, gave experimental proof of the susceptibility of flesh and blood to the rigidities of winter. Monday a heavy rain succeeded, which congealed on every thing it touched, and presented more especially in the clear moon light which succeeded, a most splendid spec-

...sts of the houses, the limbs of the trees, ...rush and spray, were literally adorned ...gles; whose transparent lustre, the glisten... the lunar rays, shone resplendent in all ...nations of the rainbow, and called forth ...ssing exclamations of delight from every ...ler. Thus, even winter has its beauties,

"——————— each blade of grass
Every pointed thorn seems wrought in glass."

...moderation of the previous season ought ...e been duly appreciated as a great favour ...ed upon all, and produced correspondent ...ty and grateful devotion. But, alas! we ...e prospect of its continuance was so con... predicted by the "weather-wise," who, ...e almanacs of the day—those Delphic ...s so devoutly consulted by the simple—...d with equal certainty what they fore... rather forefolt in the shooting of their ...r the prevalence of gout and rheuma...

...dread to hazard a wise conjecture, we ...uerie of our almanac makers whether ...e correct in their notation of the months! ...mber should appear in December, and ...ber in January, it is time to alter our sys... of calculation; and since the season will ...reform to our almanacs, let nature have ...s way, by making our almanacs corres...ith her. If, however, our wise astrolo... tenacious of their right, and prefer ...with patience till nature acknowledges ...ror, by abjuring her vagaries, even so; ...them render a reason for their pertina...

CINCINNATI TOWN MEETING.

...Monday mail question is arousing the pub... in all the States. The National Re..., of Cincinnati, contains the proceedings ...at a general town meeting of the voters ...city. More than fifteen hundred, some ...thousand people, were convened at the ...n Methodist Church, and adopted reso... expressive of their opinion in favour of ...mails. The language of the resolutions ...nified and decisive, and evinces the ...dial approbation of the report of Mr. ..., in the Senate of last session. They ...recommend similar meetings in all parts ...tate, to put down all sectarian views, ...assumptions of clerical authority over ...sciences of the citizens.

NEW YORK TOWN MEETINGS.

...zens of New York, favourable to the ...ration of the mail on Sunday, have ...an address, which is written with abili..., calling upon the majesty of the ...to secure their civil and religious liber... powerful expression of opinion. Meet... been called in various counties of the ... The town of Chatham, in Columbia ...ty, in pursuance of very spirited reso..., adopted an address to the citizens which ...the opposition of the rights of the people ...ed in the mail question. The cause is ...ng in every direction, and so far as we ...to judge from the very extensive corres...ce to which we have access, we may ...ay the "Sabbath cause," so strenuously ...ed by the mail "stoppers," as hopeless ...ering.

NEW PAPERS.

...is receiving frequent invitations for ex...mone "pour l'amour de Dieu" from ...of our country brethren.—We would ...appreciate the kind attentions of our ...ditors, but we are really oppressed by ...t long list of exchanges, and have no ...increase that oppression by an exten... list. Those Editors who occasional..., or advertise "The Casket," are re... the score of good feeling and recipro...ity; but we have seriously resolved ...our exchanges by striking off such as ...use to us, and with whom we can no ...ntain it. Among the new scions, ...ve recently sprung up and offered their ...to the public, we notice the "Cone...publican" printed at Blairsville, Pa.—...e Record," at Lynn, Mass.

MANY THINGS

...to be done which have been too long ...ted.

...e Militia System ought to be abolished ..., as a burthen on the public and a nui... to society—we had hoped ere this our ...ent governor would have made it the ...t of a special message.

...e voice of all the States and Pennsylva... particular, should be raised loud enough ...heard upon the floor of Congress against ...on of Church and State—we had hoped ...emorials to every section of the State, ...have been forwarded to Washington, ...ve of the sense of Pennsylvania on ...xantious question.

...District of Columbia—the property of ...ss, and the seat of the general govern... a wise and virtuous people, ought to be ...be polluted by the breath of Slavery—...Representatives of a free people in... by permitting the sound of the "lash" ...clanging of chains within the hallow... fact to cause a blush upon the check ...st indignation.

...bers of the Nation expressed by the ...ed States, to protect the rights and ...of the Cherokees, against the impo... unjust pretensions of Georgia.

...ught to be done, and no longer neg...lected.

...ut Bank Note Table, the "Salem and ...his Manufacturing Company" was

...1-2 per cent. discount, at which it ...redeemed in this city. We are now ...but it not redeemed at any rate in ...—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

TIGHT LACING.

...s of this habit are becoming so com...pparent, that it is the duty of the ...ities them. It is hoped our fair read... seriously consider the following melan...mple:—Dr. H. Alden, of Chatauque ...e made a public statement, that the ...Miss Minerva Weeks**, lately, in that ...n occasioned by very tight lacing.—...ing the dead body, the heart, lungs, ...ere found crowded out of their natu..., which produced a disease of these ...finally occasioned death. Dr. Ryan, ...ed physician in this case, has added ...ing to Dr. Alden's statement:

"...to the above statement, and, from ...ances of several years with the sub... narrative, I am convinced that the ...death was wholly produced by tight

...ec. 5, 1829. A. RYAN.

From the Columbia, Tenn. Western Mercury

Much excitement exists in Nashville on account of circumstances connected with the Bank of the State of Tennessee. The late cashier, Jos. Parrish, has been removed from office and Wm. M. Berryhill Esq. elected in his place. Col. Parrish is said to have refused to surrender to the committee of investigation the books of the bank, alleging that he has permitted individuals to overdraw, whose names he is unwilling to disclose. It is believed that the amount found deficient will be made up and that the solvency of the institution will be in no wise endangered.—The adjournment of the legislature is unavoidably delayed, for the purpose of investigating the condition of the bank. It is thought it will adjourn this evening.

It is expected that militia trainings in Maryland will be abolished by the next Legislature.—The editor of the Pawtucket Chronicle says "We sympatise with all the ambitious corporals and their superiors, who are thus obliged to mark time, and recommend that they wear crape on their left leg".

The thermometer in Boston, last Saturday night, stood at 6 degrees below zero, and on Sunday morning four persons were found dead in their beds, supposed to have been frozen to death. In Salem, it sunk 10 degrees below zero, and closed up the harbor with ice.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. MARKS submitted resolutions from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approving the Tariff of 1828.

The resolution offered by Mr. WEBSTER, that the Senate would elect a printer on the 4th inst. was decided to be out of order; and Mr. WEBSTER said he would modify his resolution, so as to read that the "Senate would remove its present printer."

The resolution submitted by Mr. CHUNDY, on Friday, withholding the subscription to Gales & Seaton's compilation of Documents, was considered and laid upon the table.

Mr. FOOT's resolution was then taken up, and Mr. BENTON took the floor, in continuation of his remarks upon Mr. WEBSTER's late speech.

He went into an elaborate examination of the Slavery Question, intending to prove, as was understood, the propriety and justice of holding slaves, from the examples of Jesus Christ and St. Paul. He said the question was, whether the North, East, or the South, had showed the most friendship for the West; and, upon this question, continued his remarks until the Senate adjourned.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. RUGGLES presented a memorial of the Society of Friends, praying that Congress would pass some laws protecting the Southern Indians.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the relief of sundry owners of vessels sunk for the defence of Baltimore.

The several resolutions offered on the preceding day were taken up and adopted; and several new resolutions were adopted.

On a motion of Mr. CONNER to consider a resolution offered by him some time since, relative to a reduction of the duty on salt, and on the reference of some resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that State to vote for such a reduction, some discussion took place; but as the hour expired before the discussion had proceeded very far, the debate was suspended.

London dates to the 2d of January, have been received by the Hannibal, at New York. Nothing very important is found. We insert a few items:—

CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS.—There were christened in London, during the year ending Dec. 15, 1829—Males, 13,674; females, 13,354; in all, 27,028. Buried—Males, 12,015; females, 11,560; in all, 23,575.

A new bank is to be established in Glasgow, with a nominal capital of 2,000,000*l.*

The French papers contain a report that the French Government made proposals to the Pacha of Egypt to assist in subduing the Regency of Algiers, with the intermediate loss of coast, but that the Pacha refused.

Twenty Arab boys have arrived at the Central Schools of the British and Foreign School Society. They were sent over by the Pacha of Egypt, and are to be educated in the English language and trained as schoolmasters for opening schools in Egypt.

In Prussia, the wine duties have just been reduced to one half, in consequence of the vintage having been very scanty.

Letters from Adrianople, of the 20th Nov. state that the plague had made its appearance there.

IRELAND.—Two brothers named Doyle, had their tongues cut out by a party of monsters, in the West of the county of Clare.

Earl Mulgrave's alum manufactory, situate under the cliff at Cliffoness, near Whitby, with the agents' house, and 14 cottages, were reduced to ruins on Friday, by the falling of an impending rock. A cracking before the fall gave timely notice to the workmen to escape. The damage is estimated at 30000*l.*

A perfect reconciliation is said to have taken place between the Premier and Mr. Huskisson,—the latter, however, is not expected to return to office, owing to the delicate state of his health.

On the morning of December 31st, were executed at the Old Bailey, Wm. Newitt, aged 36, for sheep-stealing, Thomas Maynard, aged 38, for forging a custom-house order on the Bank of England; Stephen Sandford, aged 24, and Wm. Leslie, aged 21, for the robbery at Messrs. Stubbs, the tailors.

"FRANKFORT, Dec. 23.—It is no longer doubtful, that Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg has obtained the suffrages of the three powers, parties to the treaty of London, to have the sovereignty of Greece. Prince Leopold, the King, his father-in-law, and the English Cabinet, appear to desire that he should have the title of King, but France and Russia have not given their assent to this wish, having already expressed on several occasions their opinion that the royal title and dignity had been lavished with too much ease to certain powers of the fourth order

London, Jan. 2.—We have it in our power to lay before the public a very important communication, which, no doubt, will give great satisfaction to a large class of persons, we mean the holders of the New Four per Cents, who have been kept in a great state of alarm for some time past by the positive assertion made, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended this year to undertake the reduction of the whole amount of this stock, whereby a saving would accrue of about 800,000*l.* per annum—that is, 1-2 per cent, on 145,500,000*l.* stock.—We now find, however, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has abandoned his intention of reducing more than one third of the whole amount of stock, which is 48,500,000*l.* and that the reduction of the remainder should be postponed a year or two later, as circumstances may justify.

M. Roux de Rochette, the newly appointed Minister to the United States, had a private audience with the King on the 29th of December.

An intimation is thrown out in the Constitutionnel, that two powerful cabinets have held consultations with a view of supporting the administration of Prince Polignac by the bayonet if necessary. This is no doubt a political exaggeration; but the opposition to his administration seems to be as strong as ever.

An extraordinary courier passed through Ancona, on the 15th of December, from Vienna, charged with important despatches, both from England and Austria, to the Porte.

It has been intensely cold in France. On Monday, the 28th of Dec a sentinel, who was supposed to have fallen asleep on his post, was found frozen to death.

Advices from Bucharest, of the 4th December, stated that General Kisseleff, the new President of the two Principalities, had arrived at that place. The day after his arrival, he addressed the Divan officially, invoking their assistance to aid him in promoting the peace and prosperity of the principalities.

Count Bengout is charged with drawing up the King's Speech for the approaching session of the Chambers.

The King and Queen of Naples entered Madrid on the 11th ult. The city was ornamented with arches of triumph, silk and silver cloths displayed in the windows, &c. The King and Queen entered at 11 o'clock in the morning, in a landeau, drawn by six black horses. A long account is given of the ceremonies.

The extraordinary expenses occasioned by the journey of the King of Naples, rendered additional taxes necessary, which created general discontent, which was increased by the severity of the season, and dearness of flour and corn. It was supposed that Admiral Heyden had been invited to anchor his fleet in the harbour of Naples during the winter, partly for the purpose of overawing the popular murmurs. It was said his Sicilian Majesty had demanded another million of ducats; the former million sent to Spain in advance having scarcely sufficed to pay the expenses of his progress.

A letter from Smyrna, Dec. 19, says the insurrection in some of the towns adjacent, has been quelled by cutting off a few heads.

The Augsburg Gazette of December 18, announces the passage through Vienna of an English Courier to Constantinople, bearing despatches to Mr. Gordon, giving the definitive act of the Conferences in London, on the affairs of Greece. They declare, definitively, the unconditional independence of Greece.

Don Miguel has sent a ship load of his disaffected subjects into exile in Africa; and has since imprisoned a great number more, at the moment when they were embarking for voluntary exile to the island of Terceira.

A letter from Madrid says, "Our new Queen employs her utmost efforts to accommodate herself to the usages of Spain, and expresses great delight in witnessing bull-baitings." she must be an interesting woman.

LISBON, Dec. 12.—The unfortunate persons condemned to be exiled to the Portuguese colonies in Africa, for their political opinions, have been sent off within a few days in several vessels. The eagerness displayed in hastening the departure of so great a number at the same time has given rise to the apprehension of its being intended to make fresh arrests. The arrival in the Tagus of the Perola, the only vessel that maintained the blockade of Terceira, having left the approach to that island open, many of our constitutionalists formed the idea of proceeding thither, and with such design they freighted a vessel for St. Michael's. This vessel did in fact sail from the Tagus, and was steering northward, where it was to take on board the fugitives, who were concealed in the environs of Cascais; but they had been denounced, and were seized at the moment of embarking. They have been brought to Lisbon and committed to prison. It is remarked with surprise that the captain of the vessel was not among the persons arrested. It is said that a fresh misunderstanding, more violent than ever, has broken out between Don Miguel and his mother.

STRANGE RELATIONSHIP OF FERDINAND THE VII.—Ferdinand VII. when Prince of the Asturias, married the daughter of the then King of Naples, and sister of the present King; while the latter married about the same time the sister of Ferdinand. They thus became doubly brothers-in-law, and Ferdinand became *his own* brother-in-law.

On his second marriage, he wedded his niece, the daughter of his sister and King John VI. of Portugal. By this marriage he became his own nephew-in-law.

Ferdinand's brother, Don Carlos, and his uncle Don Antonio, are both married to daughters of John VI. of Portugal; which has made his brother and his uncle also his brothers-in-law.

Finally, Ferdinand having married the daughter of Francis I. his brother-in-law, and one of his sisters—that sister being the niece of his first wife, and whose brother, Don Francisco di Paulo, married the eldest sister: thus Ferdinand is become at once the uncle, the uncle-in-law, and the brother-in-law of the last-named Prince.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The German newspapers received to day assert, that an English and French courier passed through Vienna previous to the 10th inst., proceeding with all haste to Constantinople. These papers add that the extent of territory of Greece had been stated in a different form in arrangements made by the Allied Powers, though not yet recognized by the Sultan. That Negropont should be included in the Greek territory has not been a subject of doubt; and it is now added that the comparatively distant islands of Candia and Samos will form a part of the new State. But the chief subject of discussion will be the line of frontier to the north of Greece. The western extremity will, it is now said, be the mouth of Aspro-Potamus, (the ancient Achelous,) whence it will follow the course of that river upwards as far as Narachovi, and then extend in a right line to the Gulf of Zeitouni.

The rumours that the Court of Spain contemplates a new expedition against Mexico, are quite as likely as the speculations that the King of Naples, now the father-in-law of Ferdinand, will make an advance of money in aid of that hopeful project. The Neapolitan treasury, without being altogether so bare as that of its Peninsular Ally, has, we may be assured, no funds to spare for Trans-Atlantic speculations.

A ridiculous sentiment has appeared in a Portuguese paper, that the King of England has sent a present of books to "his most faithful Majesty Don Miguel I." However much "his most faithful Majesty" may stand in need of such a present, the King of England has certainly not sent it to him.

The carpenters at the Adelphi are beginning to tremble for their situations. The elephant observed some nails loosened on the stage a few mornings ago, when she quietly seized a hammer, and very deliberately proceeded to fasten them. This is a positive fact; and, we think, evinces her extraordinary sagacity more clearly than her feats on the stage.—*Sunday Times.*

A circular has been issued in London, to encourage the holders of 4 per cent. stock to combine for the defeat of any project to reduce the interest of that stock to 3 1-2 or 3 per cent. No such combination, however, could succeed, as government will be able to borrow almost any sum of money at 3 1-2 per cent. interest, to pay off the dissentient holders.

BEST PART OF A FEAST.—Cornaro had a merry saying, that would not be credited in the City, "that of all parts of a feast, that which one leaves does one the most good."—*Wadd, on Corpulency.*

EGYPT.—The extraordinary rise of the Nile, which has caused so much damage in Egypt, has disappeared rapidly, and the apprehensions which this circumstance occasioned have fortunately not been realized. Almost the whole of the cotton crop has been saved, and divers other kinds of property have been less injured than what had been imagined at first.

The accounts from Constantinople are to the 27th of November. A grand ball had been given by the French Ambassador, at which all the Turkish great men and ministers were present. "On this occasion, however, they did not mix, as at the ball given by the English Ambassador, indiscriminately with the other guests; and they were not asked to drink wine;—sherbet was offered to them, and every respect was paid to their customs and prejudices, as it appears that the Turks who visited the British Ambassador had made too free with the cheer provided for them, and had become as jolly as their entertainers. Indeed, we find that on the present occasion the Turkish guests were not much disposed to respect the orders of Mahomet, for we are told that, when offered sherbet, some of them preferred champagne. The Sultan, however, is, in his turn, to give a party, at which he is to judge by the demeanour of his European guests how far their customs and habits may be adopted without endangering the morality of his subjects."

The following anecdote illustrative of the kind feelings which the king still entertains towards his former associate, Brummell, will be read with interest. The appointment to a Consulship of the London Fashions, is filled by Brummell at the earnest intercession of Lord F. His Lordship, with his usual good nature, on hearing of the vacancy, represented to his illustrious master that Brummel much regretted certain errors and indiscretions of early days, which had given offence, when he was in the enjoyment of courtly favour. The King, after some deliberation, said "Yes! but the situation is not more than three or four hundred a year, and he, perhaps, will not accept it." Lord F. replied, that such addition to Brummell's income would be of great importance. "Well, then," said His Majesty, "tell the Duke of Wellington, Brummel is an old friend of mine, and I wish him to have it."—*Court Journal.*

The following is a description of a favorite performer on the London Boards.

The elephant, as we have said, was the chief performer, and it will therefore be necessary, as in the case of other new actors, to give some account of her person, and the manner in which she executed her part. She is about twenty years of age, of a dark complexion, rather above the middle size, and is certainly the most handsome performer of the kind that has made her appearance for many years. She has a great deal of *embonpoint*; and her teeth, though rather diminutive, are white, and in good condition. Her action is extremely natural, and she is totally destitute of those little foolish airs and pretensions which unfortunately attach to some of her sex. On making her first appearance, she was greeted with long and boisterous rounds of applause, and, in this instance, has she shewed her superior good sense; for, instead of bowing and curtseying till the quiet part of the audience (as is often the case) are tired and stupified by the noise, she only made a slight declination with her head, and immediately proceeded to her task. She evidently knew that she had come there to play her part, and, to play that part well, she should attend to that alone, and appear utterly unconscious of the presence of an audience. This is an example which some of her colleagues would do well to follow.—Some of her performances were gone through with great tact and cleverness. The banquet scene, in particular, deservedly attracted the hearty applause of the audience. A number of dishes were served up to her successively, and, as one was finished, she instantly rang a bell for another. When she wanted to drink, she uncorked the bottle herself, then held up the mouth of her trunk to receive the liquid, which was poured into it by her attendant, and after transferring it to her mouth, she took up the bottle with the remainder, poured it into the trunk, and afterwards carried it to her mouth, still keeping the bottle in the same position. She lay down and quite up, walked a minuet, and went through a number of other performances, which to be duly appreciated, must be seen. At the fall of the curtain, the calls for the new performer were reiterated from every part of the house; and, we are sorry to say, that on this occasion, she displayed a little want of that good sense and self-command which she had shown during the evening.—She was not led on the stage by any of the managers or actors, as is usually the case but presented herself alone, knelt down to the audience, made a sort of contemptuous snort with her trunk, and then quietly retired. Mr. Yates announced the repetition of the performance every evening till further notice, amidst the loudest applause. We had almost forgotten to state that Mr. Yates, at the rising of the curtain, delivered a prologue applicable to this new sort of performance. It contained a good deal of humour, and was loudly cheered.

LITERARY CURIOSITY.—In Weber's Northern Antiquities is to be found the following instance of literary application, which, taking all circumstances into consideration, is perhaps without parallel:—Hans Sacks was born in Nuremburg, in the year 1494. He was brought up to the trade of a shoemaker, but at 14 began the practice of writing, and continued to make songs and shoes, plays and pumps, boots and books, until the 77th year of his age. At this time he took an inventory of his poetical stock in trade, and found, according to his narrative, that his works filled 32 folio volumes, all written with his own hand! and consisted of 4200 master-ship songs, 208 comedies, tragedies, and farces, (some of which extended to seven acts,) 1,700 fables, tales, and miscellaneous poems, 73 devotional, military, and love songs; making a sum total of 6,048 pieces, great and small! Out of these we are informed, he culled as many as filled three massive folios, which were published in the years 1558-61, and another edition being called for, he increased this to six volumes folio, by an abridgement of his other works.

Departed this life, on the 2d inst. very suddenly, of a few hours illness, THOMAS V. PRYOR, Esq. of this city, in the 67th year of his age. In the instance before us, we have an evidence of the uncertainty of life—a memento of the frailty which man is heir to. Among the multitude of those who perhaps enjoy the advantages of vigorous health, and whose continuance in the world to a protracted age, as the eye inferred, no man could have been selected of more substantial claims than the subject of this memoir. Naturally of a healthy constitution; large of stature, of an athletic frame, and in the full vigor of his physical and mental powers; possessing too, an equanimity of temper and disposition which bespoke mutual feelings, and a continued series of enjoyment—suddenly arrested by the hand of death, and furnishing a melancholy memento of the mutability of all sublunary things!

He was a member of the Religious Society of Friends, and a descendant of a respectable family of early settlers; of whom his information and recollections enabled him to trace back his ancestry, and its variously diversified ramifications, with astonishing precision. He has left behind him some curious and interesting memorials of his labours: a genealogical tree, not inferior to ingenuity and correctness, to the boasted heraldry of England—together with a curious collection of ancient books and manuscripts, an interesting to the antiquary and virtuoso—and a manuscript historic sketch, in the nature of a "diary," wherein he has carefully recorded every important event of his life, and various contemporaneous matter, for more than forty years.

He was a cheerful and interesting companion; a kind indulgent parent; a warm and sympathizing friend—possessed of considerable talents, well improved by books and men, his colloquial powers were great, and his conversations marked with interest. But he eye is now closed in darkness, and those lips which communicated amusement and instruction, are now hermetically sealed in death. Time has the transition of a few short hours portrayed the prospects of the dead, and the pleasures of the living; confirming to our experience the moralizing of the poet:—

"——————— The spider's
Most attenuated thread, is cord,
In scale, to man's tender tie
On earthly bliss!"——————— F.

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.—Next Sabbath evening, in Crown street Church, (Rev. Dr. Livingston's,) *the advantages enjoyed by Young Men*, will again be the subject of remark. Service commences at 7 o'clock.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

This evening, will be presented ROB ROY MACGREGOR, or Auld Lang Syne. To conclude with, 31 days ALL AT COVENTRY. Mr. and Mrs. Pearman's benefit on Monday, when will be presented MELVINA, and MIDAS, the 1st time for 30 years.
feb 6—1t

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

The new Play of THE DEFORMED, by R. P. Smith, having met with much applause on the first representation, it will be repeated this evening, with other entertainments.
feb. 6—1t

COMMERCIAL

PENMANSHIP,

INVENTED to change an indifferent to that of a superior business hand writing in the short term of 12 LESSONS.

The very important advantages of improving the hand writing by this *new method*, is the certain tendency to freedom, LEGIBILITY, and superior elegance in style of execution, its ability to realized daily by numerous citizens, and found to excel for practical purposes. Ladies Class at 12 o'clock. Tuition by a practical penman. For other particulars, inquire at the office of the

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
For BOOK KEEPING, &c.
feb. 6—3t* 61 ARCADE.

ALMANACK.

1830 FEBRUARY.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
6 SATURDAY,...	6 41	5 6	1 20	
7 SUNDAY,.....	6 39	5 7	1 57	New Moon 7
8 MONDAY,.....	6 38	5 8	2 29	
9 TUESDAY,.....	6 36	5 9	2 59	
10 WEDNESDAY,..	6 35	5 10	3 27	
11 THURSDAY,....	6 33	5 11	3 55	First Quar. 15
12 FRIDAY,.....	6 32	5 13	4 23	

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 4th inst. by Lewis D. Belair, Esq. Mr. SOLOMON COOK, to the amiable Miss MARGARET JOHNSON, daughter of John Johnson, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, the 4th instant, by the Rev. Zaleuce Fuller, Mr. DAVID DILLINGER, to Miss CHRISTIANNA DUBBEL, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday, the 1st inst. by Lewis D. Belair, Esq. Mr. JOHN HORN, to Mrs. FRANCES BISHOP, both of Philadelphia County.

On Fourth day, the 3d inst. at Friends' Meeting House, on Cherry street, HUSHROD WASHINGTON KNIGHT, to MARY ANN WILSON, daughter of John B. Wilson, Esq., all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 2nd inst. by the Rev. William R. Maxwell, Mr. THOMAS BOYLE, to Miss JANE LAW, all of this city.

On the 1st inst. by William M. Hancock, Esq. Mr. PEARSON THORN, to Mrs. HANNAH ADAMS.

On the 1st inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. WILLIAM T. GILBERT, to Miss CAROLINE B. ATHERSTON.

On the 2nd inst. at Friend's North Meeting House, JOSEPH PRICE, jr., to ELIZABETH G., daughter of Stephen Simmons, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 31st ult. by the Rev. Wm Metcalf, Mr. JAMES POLLET, hatter, to Miss CATHARINE GLAZER.

On Thursday evening, the 28th ult. by Alderman Binns, Mr. JOSEPH W. BOZBY, to Miss MARY HEATON, both of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, the 28th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Livingston, Mr. JOHN V. SLOAN, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Lewis Reinecke, Esq. all of this city.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. AARON F. COX, Editor of the Democratic Mechanic's Free Press, to Miss ELIZABETH HOPKINS, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. THOMAS HICKEY, to Miss ADALINE MOORE, all of this city.

On the 28th January, by William M. Hancock, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM SHULTS, to Miss MARY LEWIS, all of Burlington County.

On the 2d inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. JAMES D. THORN, to Miss ELIZA ANN WHITE, both of Bucks County.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Reilly, Mr. LEWIS D. PLUGNET, of New York, to Mrs. THERESA ALEXANDER, daughter of Gen. D. Pratte, of St. Louis, Mo.

At Baltimore, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. L. Deleol, THOMAS JENKINS, jr. of Baltimore, to LOUISA J., daughter of John Carroll, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

On Monday night, CHARLES COOPER, a native of England.

On Monday, of Pulmonary Consumption, in his 22d year, JOHN DULME, of Mount Holly, N. J.

On Wednesday, JOHN W. CALVERT, aged 27 years.

On the 29th inst. Mrs. RACHEL SMYTHER, wife of James Smither, in the 70th year of her age.

On Friday morning, 29th instant, Mr. ROBERT QUIG, in the 46th year of his age.

On Wednesday, the 27th inst. at Bordentown, New Jersey, WILLIAM, son of John L. McKnight, in the 8th year of his age.

On Friday morning, PRETTYMAN STOKLEY, aged 50 years, of the district of Southwark.

On the morning of the 29th ult. in the 64th year of his age, Mr. DAVID SERGER.

On Saturday afternoon, 30th ult. after a long and lingering illness, in the 62d year of his age, JOHN DURARRY, Esq.

On Sunday morning, 31st January, Mrs. MARY CRAWFORD.

On Sunday evening, of a short but severe illness, WALTER LEYDEN, a native of Scotland, in the 65th year of his age.

On Monday, CATHARINE ANN MYERS, consort of William Myers, of the Northern Liberties, in the 27th year of her age.

On Monday morning, in the 21st year of his age, GEORGE, son of Arthur Vance.

On First day afternoon, REBECCA A. AUSTIN, Milliner, in the 40th year of her age.

On Sunday morning last, at 6 o'clock, ROBERT CAMPBELL, son of the late Robert Campbell, Bookseller, of this city.

On Wednesday morning, after a lingering illness, CHARLES J. CANY in the 28th year of his age.

On Saturday morning last, JOHN PAUL, aged 4 months, infant son of Dr. Schott.

On Friday, 29th ult. after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian resignation, W. H. BARRY, in the 30th year of his age.

On Sunday morning last, in Germantown, in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET LYELL, relict of the late Capt. William Lyell, of this city.

At his seat on John's Island, near Charleston, S. C., in the 74th year of his age, JAMES LEGARE, Esq. an officer in the army of the Revolution.

On board brig Minna, Capt. Sestare, on her passage from Havre to New Orleans, WILLIAM COLLIN, a native of Philadelphia.

J. MUSGRAVE'S STOCK & EXCHANGE OFFICE

S. E. corner of Chesnut and Third sts.

PUBLIC STOCKS.

	Par Value.	Present Prices.
LOANS.		
United States' Six per cent. Loans, viz.	of 1815,	paid off.
	100	101 50
Do. Five per cent. Loan of....	1820,	100 102 00
Do....	1821,	100 104 00
Do. Four and a half per cent. Loan,		100 101 00
Do. Three per cent.....do.		100 89 00
Pennsylvania, Five per cent.....do.		100 102 00
Philadelphia, Six per cent.....do.		100 112 00
Do. Five per cent.....do.		100 107 50
Schuylkill Navigation, Six per cent.		100 106 00
Union Canal, Six per cent. Loan,		100 102 50
Chesapeake and Delaware Loan,		100 102 00
Mauch Chunk, Six per cent.....do.		100 108 00
Do. Five per cent.....do.		100 102 00
BANK STOCKS.		
United States,.....	100	117 00
North America,.....	400	407 00
Pennsylvania,.....	400	400 00
Philadelphia,.....	100	100 00
Farmers' and Mechanics',.....	50	57 00
Commercial,.....	50	54 00
Mechanics',.....	50	42 00
Schuylkill,.....	25	23 75
Northern Liberties,.....	20	57 50
Southwark,.....	50	54 00
Kensington,.....	50	53 50
Penn Township,.....	50	35 00
Germantown,.....	50	54 00
Camden,.....	50	57 00
Trenton,.....	50	54 00
INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Pennsylvania,.....	400	424 00
Philadelphia,.....	83 33	86 00
North America,.....	10	9 30
Union,.....	50	54 00
Phœnix,.....	50	50 00
Delaware,.....	40	38 00
Marine,.....	50	54 00
United States,.....	25	37 00
Atlantic,.....	50	67 00
American Fire Insurance,.....	100	135 00
Pennsylvania Life Insurance,.....	20	25 25
Pennsylvania Fire do.....	50	66 00
CANAL AND BRIDGE STOCKS.		
Union Canal—Old Stock,.....	200	185 00
Union Canal—New Stock,.....	500	215 00
Schuylkill Navigation Shares,.....	100	146 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation,.....	50	51 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal,...	200	155 00
Schuylkill Permanent Bridge do....	10	12 00
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.		
Bills on London, 60 days,.....		109 30 per cent.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

N. Hampshire banks,	1 1-2	Delaware,	1-2
Vermont,	1-2	Maryland,	1
Massachusetts,	1-2		
Rhode Island,	1-2	Virginia.—	
Connecticut,	1-2	Richmond and branches,	1
New York.—		Valley,	1
City Banks,	par.	Bonny branch,	1
Country notes,	2	Wheeling,	1
New Jersey.—		District of Columbia,	1
Bank of Brunswick,	1 1-2	North Carolina.—	
Patterson,	1 1-2	Cape Fear,	2
Morris,	1 1-2	Newbern,	2
All others,	par.	State Bank,	2
Pennsylvania.—		South Carolina,	1
Greensburg,	0	Georgia,	2
Brownsville,	1	Kentucky,	uncertain
Pittsburg,	1	Tennessee,	do.
All others,	par.	New Orleans,	2 a 3

From the Belle Assemblée.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

WALKING DRESS.—A pelisse of fawn coloured gros de Naples, demi-long, ornamented in brave style on each side of the front with a cord, as far as to a very broad border of black velvet, which surrounds the skirt near the foot, nearly as high as to the knee, at the head of which is a trimming of black silk, &c some other valuable light coloured for. The sleeves are à la Donna Maria, and they are trimmed up by the outside of the arm, where the sleeve widens at the cuff, with fur. Round the waist, which is made plain, is a black velvet zone, clasped with a gold broach. The collar of the pelisse turns back, and is surmounted by a French double ruff of lace. The bonnet is of black velvet, trimmed with a bow of the same, and three ostrichs of blue corn flowers and ears of corn; the ostrich in front longer than those on each side. A Chantilly lace veil is worn with this bonnet, which is tied under the chin on the right side, with a bow of black satin ribbon. A fine tippet of marten skin is added to this appropriate winter pelisse. The half boots are of kid-coloured kid, tipped at the toe with black.

EVENING DRESS.—A dress of pink satin, the border trimmed en jabots, with the same material, each one bordered by a broad, rich, white blond; three ruffles ascend from the hem near the feet, as high as to the knee. The corsage is made quite plain, with a very broad falling tucker of blond. Over short sleeves of pink satin fall long corset blond, entirely à l'Imbecille, without any concealment. A short hat of pink satin forms the coiffure; this is turned up in front, and richly ornamented with small white ostrich feathers. A superb veil of white blond falls carelessly over each side, and at the back of the hat. The jewellery ornaments worn with this dress are either pink topazes, or Ceylon rubies, set à l'antique, in filagree gold. The shoes are pink satin, tied en sandales.

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS'

WHOLESALE and Retail LEATHER Store, No. 99 Chesnut street, between Front and second streets, Philadelphia, where may be had cheap for cash or satisfactory acceptances, all kinds of FINISHED LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER, 1st, 2d, and 3rd qualities,		
UPPER do.	do. do.	do.
CALF SKINS,	do. do.	do.
Harness Leather,	Bag Hides,	Morocco Skins,
Bridle do.	Lining do.	Lining do.
Skirting do.	Japan do.	Binding do.
Chaise Hides,	Buck Skins,	Sheep do.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call at the above establishment. Orders attended to at the shortest notice.
feb. 6—4 mo

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH NIGHT BALL.

THE above BALL will be given by Subscription, on the 22d of February, instant, at the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street, (in honor of the day,) by A. BONAPARTE. The Hall will be appropriately decorated and brilliantly illuminated with gas. The subscription list is now open, and tickets ready for delivery. Gentlemen's Tickets, $5, and two Ladies' Tickets.
feb. 6—3t

Columbian Dancing Assembly.

THE Second Ball of the Columbian Dancing Assembly, will be held on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst. at the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street.

The Managers will deliver Tickets at the Hall, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 11th, 12th and 13th inst. from 7 to 10 o'clock, in the evening.
feb. 6—1t*

REUBEN MANLEY & CO.

No. 104 South street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Class No. 3, for 1830, will be drawn in this city on Saturday, the 20th of Feb. 1830. Prizes four No. Lottery—Capital Prize $5,000.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$5,000	10 Prizes of	$100
1	1,000	10	50
1	500	40	10
1	400	40	9
1	300	40	8
1	200	40	7
1	150	70	6
2	100	90	5

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

THE ENGLISH FANCY.

Let us ring the Fancy's knell:
I'll begin it—Ding dong bell.

Farewell to "*the Fancy*,"—by some necromancy
The Fancy is fading, though brightly it shone;
'Twas "*the fire*"—it is going, and those who are knowing,
Don't scruple to say it will shortly be *gone!*

Long, long did the *Fancy*, with gay arrogancy,
In spite of the laws, have it all its own way;
But now it is fining, and spooneys are twining
It's exit, with "*Every dog hath its day!*"

Oh!—what man wouldn't shy out, a tear from his eye out,
To think that the *Fancy* is wasting at last!
'Twas the *Fancy* that bred up, the thieves we have had up
And hang'd, or transported, these thirty years past!

'Twas the *Fancy* that play'd us a game which has made us
The envy of blackguards all over the world;—
For each knave supposes an Englishman's nose is
Too flat to be pull'd, and too hard to be curl'd!

'Twas the *Fancy* that revell'd in noses down tevell'd—
In black eyes and blood-splashing thumps on the mug!
'Twas the *Fancy* that gloated on blood as it floated
From the loser's proboscis, like beer from a jug!

'Twas the Fancy that netted much cash as it betted
On dog fights, and man fights, and killing of rats;
And, though not very rightful, 'twas really delightful
To see how the Fancy could *gammon the flats!*

'Twas the *Fancy* that taught us the science that brought us,
To *master* in *slang*—like the knights of the bag;
Old English to mar it, and call our blood *claret*,
A Lording a swell, and a chariot a drag!

And the *Fancy* was courted by Nobles who sported
Their wealth, name and health, in the pit and the ring—
Who rival'd the cadgers at worrying badgers,
And were *proved* to be up to all that sort of thing!

And the *Fancy* was followed by all those who wallow'd
In gamblings, in drinkings, and strumpets and flashes;
And grave churchmen blink'd at, and magistrates wink'd at
The rout and the roar of it's murky delicts!

And the *Fancy* had posts and prize-fights to show its
Virtuous effect on the heart of John Bull:
And how none could resist its two double-up fists,
Or match him for thickness of hide or of skull!

Oh! who can we beckon we're able to reckon
The gin and the blood it has swallow'd and spill'd!
Or where's the Reporter can set up a quarter
Of the ruffians and prigs it has rear'd up and drill'd!

But the days of its glory, so satisfactory
To this tributary, are over and past;
No more can its *millings* draw flats of their shillings,
And therefore the *Fancy* must sizzle at last!

So pipe all your *ogles*, and get out your *fogle*,
While each takes his own proper nose in his hand;
Hold your breath till all's ready—then blow, strong and steady—
And the *Fancy's* end requiem shall sound through the land!

ENIGMA.

I was in the ark with Noah, in time of the flood,
I am always in bed, and never in good;
I am always in pleasure, and always in pain,
I am always in answer, and always in gain;
In Spring, Winter, and Summer, I never am found,
But always in Autumn I'm sure to abound,
I am in all, and with all, but never with few,
I'm in man, and in woman, but never with you;
Would you know what I am, or know whence I came,
Do but study a while, and you'll soon find my name.

D. S.

CROSS READINGS.

1. A criminal prosecution was commenced—in the afternoon of the 5th of July, 1755—for steering through the Milky Way—and turning again too soon.

2. As he spoke, a hogshead which lay—in the month of September—prevailed upon the young lady—and they were married in June last—just as such fears began to take rent.

3. I know a young man that went courting—the German Consul at Philadelphia—for the first seven years he only succeeded—in drawing blood from his arm.

4. The entire dwelling of a barber has been—enclosed in a letter to his friend—to prevent cows from kicking when they are milked—in order to get—hats of every shape and quality.

5. We sometimes meet with—the present century—about ten years previous—and with a peculiar smile—she enquires about the family.

6. A ladder standing upright against—an Irishman at the battle of Waterloo—lost his memory—to such a degree that he cannot—prevent a writer in the New England Farmer—short stay in this busy world.

WHAT I AM FOND OF.

I am fond of meeting a gentleman or lady plump in the face—I attempt to turn to the right, and then to the left he or she adopting the same course—it is so unembarrassing.

I am fond of seeing ladies who mince as they go; this convinces that they think much, and profoundly.

After rising early, washing my countenance and dispositions, sweeping out my store, and waiting patiently for the morning's paper; lo! here it comes, served up in the very neatest manner on a clean floor, I soon dispossess it of that station, when, to my supreme mortification, I find on unwrapping it, that 22-24ths of it are advertisements. I bless the editor, but he could not help it; however, it signifies that his pockets want tenants.

I am very fond of seeing young men and females, while standing in time of prayer in church, whispering and smiling, and sometimes over agitating their risible muscles. Doubtless they feel their precarious condition and pray fervently and frequently.

I am fond of having customers who get indebted to me, and then go through the "Periodical Mill." Now this is very encouraging to honest, poor men, and it affords a field for a grand display of magnanimity.

ERASMUS.

A hardened villain.—A mouse—says a correspondent—who has gnawed my candles and escaped the trap, ever since the first of November, was this morning found frozen to death in the pantry.

An extravagant blade, was told that he resembled the *prodigal*. "No," replied he, "I never fed *swine*." "A good reason," retorts the other, "the devil would not trust you with his *pigs!*"

VERY POLITE.—A lady of Cambridge, Mass. that ancient seat of literature, commending the manners of a gentleman of her acquaintance, said, "he is a *paragram* of politeness." "*Parallelogram*, madam, you mean," said a wag sitting next to her. "Ah yes, parallelogram I should have said," replied the lady.

A TOUCH AT THE SUBLIME.—Not long since, a certain noted preacher, then in this city, whose eloquence is of that peculiar kind which comes home to *woman's* as well as men's bosoms, in the course of an impassioned address to the feelings of the softer part of this audience, broke forth into the following pathetic appeal. "Oh, Lord! touch the hearts of these women! that mother—that sister—that daughter! Thou knowest, Oh, Lord! that the hearts of woman are *very touchable*."—*Con.*

FIDELITY.—Horn, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, and afterwards Bishop of Norwich, said, pleasantly enough, of an indolent person who lived five and thirty years in college, without any occupation, 'he had nothing to do, and he did it.'

The Shoe and the Slipper, a Fable from the French.—A shoe, ornamented with superb buckles, said to a slipper, that was placed near to him, 'My good friend, why have you not buckles?' 'Of what use are they?' replied the slipper. 'Is it possible that you don't know the use of buckles! without them we should stick in the mire the first bog we enter. 'My dear friend,' said the slipper, 'I never go into bogs.' It is certainly wiser and better to avoid difficulties than to provide remedies for them. This is a lesson cunning people and fools can never understand.

REMARKABLE INSTINCT.—"Tell H." says Dr. Buchanan, in a letter to his friend—"that I wrote this at the bottom of a lofty mountain called Capo Commorin, whose rocky head seems to overhang its base. The birds which build their pendulous nests are numerous. At night each of their little habitations are lighted up, as if to see company; the sagacious little bird fastens a bit of clay to the top of the nest, and then picks up a fire fly, and sticks it on the top to illumine the dwelling, which consists of two rooms. Sometimes there are three or four fire flies, and their blaze of light to the little cell dazzles the eyes of the bats, which often kill the young birds."

A foreign author, in his work, gives the following portrait of the American women:—"She is generally graceful in her figure, slow in her gait, mild in her looks, proud in mien, engaging in her conversation, delicate in her expressions, quick at blushing, chaste in her manners, improving on acquaintance, generous to a fault, ready to weep with one in distress, solicitous for the poor, sincerely religious, eminently humane, constant in her attachment, a fond wife, a tender mother, tenacious of her word, jealous of her honor, prudent in her conduct, circumspect in her house, and, what is very natural, cannot keep a secret."

Jasper Mayne, an old English comic writer and wit, in his last illness told one of his servants, who had been waiting on him with great attention, that if he would look in one of his chests after his death, he would find something that would make him drink. Expecting from this insinuation some handsome return for his trouble, the man redoubled his attentions until they were no longer necessary. On the death of his master, he searched the chest for the expected reward of his pains, when, to his surprise and dismay, his legacy proved to be a red herring.

Mr. Shiel, the Irish orator, in an interesting article entitled "Recollections of the Jesuits," tells the following anecdote—"In America, the Jesuits are all Republicans. Two of them lately visited Rome; on being heard to express some strong democratic sentiments, they were reprehended by the General of the order; but the Council of Five, to whom the General himself is responsible, declared that, as the form of government in the U. States was republican, it was the duty of an American Jesuit to feel as an American citizen; and rescinded the decision of the Superior."

A HYPOCHONDRIAC.—There is now in the Maison de Sante, at Rouen, a patient who is fully impressed with the belief that he was killed at the battle of Austerlitz, at which he was in fact present, and received a wound. If his health is inquired after, he answers, 'You are asking after M. Lambert: but he is no more, he was killed by a cannon ball. I know this which you see bears some resemblance to him, but it is by no means a good likeness, I wish you would construct a better.' He falls occasionally into a state of insensibility, which sometimes lasts for several days, during which the application of blisters, pinches, and even pricking him with a pin, appear to give him no kind of uneasiness.

MANIA A POTU.—This latin phrase is a great favorite with all physicians; it occurs in the weekly or monthly reports of deaths and their causes, and is calculated to make a suitable impression upon young sinners against intemperance in drinking, if it were properly understood. The plain English of it is this:—"*Died, raving mad, in consequence of hard drinking.*"

CAUSE OF GRIEF.—During the late cold snap, a gentleman of this city, saw a girl, some thirteen or fourteen years of age, in the street barefoot, and crying in a most piteous manner. His benevolent feelings were excited, and supposing, of course, she must be crying for the want of a pair of shoes, with his hand in his pocket, he kindly accosted her, "My dear child, you appear to be in distress, how can I aid you?" Seeing the gentleman disposed to pity her, she began to weep more bitterly than before, and as soon as *grief* would allow her to articulate, answered—"I wanted to go to the theatre to-night, but ma would'nt let me—so she would'nt—she's gone herself, she has, and made me stay to home! Boo! hoo! hoo!"

Whether the much-talked-of science, Phrenology, be true or false, one thing is certain, that the practice of it frequently places its professors in a questionable and ludicrous predicament, as the following little anecdote, which happened a few days ago in Edinburgh, will show:—A lady standing in need of a nursery-maid, a girl called at her house as applicant for the situation. She was shown into a room, where she was left alone, and by and bye the husband entered. He requested her to seat herself, and then to take off her bonnet and undo her ringlets. With this the young woman hesitatingly complied; but, when he followed it up by proceeding to poke with his fingers all round and round her head, she, with the instinctive delicacy of her sex, started up and "demanded an explanation," which not proving intelligible to her uninitiated mind, she lost no time in quitting the house, and expressed, in no measured terms, her sense of the rudeness of the philosopher.—*Scotch paper.*

A HINT TO COUNSELLORS.—A quondam leader on the Western Circuit, a most ungrammatical and tautologous speaker, was remarkable for his success with common juries. This was entirely owing to his admirable tact, one secret of which was thus explained by himself. The writer of this chanced to be in a room with him the day after he had been engaged in a cause of considerable interest in the neighbourhood. He had been more than ordinary tautologous, and a hint to that effect was given him. He instantly pleaded guilty to the charge. "I certainly was confounded long," said he, "but did you observe the foreman, a heavy-looking fellow, in a yellow waistcoat. No more than one idea could ever stay in his thick head at a time, and I resolved that mine should be that one; so I hammered on till I saw by his eye that he had got it. Do you think I cared a rush for what you young critics might say?"—*Law Magazine.*

YOUNG NAPOLEON.—The notes to *Le Fils de l'Homme*, contain much new information on the subject of this deeply interesting person; though I have been led to adopt a different view of his general disposition and character, which gives no sign of that sombre melancholy turn of mind, which Mr. Barthelemy thorem assigns him. It is impossible to watch the quick transition of marked expression which his countenance continually presents, without perceiving as plainly as though it were there written, that he was never formed in 'nature's coarser mould.' It is the one desire of his heart to be a soldier. On being remonstrated with on this perfectly impermissible desire, and taunted with want of spirit in wishing to be an inferior officer, and to command a dependent body of troops, he replied, "Let me enter the army only as a common soldier—I ask no more." He is kept a close state prisoner, as his preceptor allowed to M. B. He is very fond of field sport, in which he is occasionally indulged. Once he was permitted to attend a Review, but the effect was such that the trial was never repeated. He is much beloved throughout the country.

To extract a glass stopper, take a large strip of wool, passit once round the neck of the bottle, attach one end of this band to some fixed object, hold the other, and then see-saw the bottle along it. The friction will soon heat the neck of the bottle, and by the heat, the neck will expand sufficiently to allow of the stopper being extracted.

HOW TO CATCH AND HOW TO CURE A COLD.—At this time of year colds are easily caught, and difficult to cure. The following will be effectual: After a quick walk in the evening, sit in the draught of air to cool—the consequence will be a cold, attended, perhaps, with a cough; the next hoarseness, short breath, and much expectoration. In the evening at seven, go to a well frequented tavern and drink three or four glasses of strong punch, or stiff rum and water; stay till 11 or 12 o'clock, walk home boosy, and go to bed. You need not get up the next day, but send for the apothecary; the following day you must send for the physician, and the third day your friends will send for the undertaker. You will never feel the effects of a cold afterwards.

ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN ORGAN of seven stops, suitable for a Church of moderate size. The stops are as follows:—Open Diap, stopped Diap, Dulciana, Principal, Twelfth, Flute and Fifteenth; enclosed in a mahogany case. It can be seen by applying at the Masonic Hall. The instrument can be warranted in every respect, and will be sold to close a concern. For further particulars apply at No. 25 North Third street. jan 2—3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Sarah Johnson Storm, late of the city of Philadelphia, widow, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having demands against the said estate, to present them to FREDERICK DREER, Executor,
jan. 23—4t* No. 162 South Fourth street.

WILLIAM H. MOORE, UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, below Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of COFFINS, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice can be made to order. The whole business of funerals will be attended to, if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *CIRCUMSTANCES TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.*
aug. 30—tf

D. WIDENER, AGENT AND TAILOR,

No. 107 Race street, fourth door above Third.

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS made and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as at any store in this city.

☞ First rate Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash. march 28—1y

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

No. 250 Market, opposite Decatur Street.

S. POTTER, has constantly on sale at the above Warehouse, at the lowest mill prices, every description of paper manufactured in the United States, on which a liberal credit will be given.
sept. 12—tf

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Neatly and expeditiously executed on moderate terms, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut Street, directly opposite the Post Office, and corner of Hudson's Alley.

Journal of the Franklin Institute,

PUBLISHED by the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, for the promotion of the mechanic arts, vol. 5. No. 1, for January, 1830. Issued monthly, at 5 dollars per annum.

Subscriptions received at the Actuary's Office, in the Hall of the Institute. jan. 30—2t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Isaac Thomas, late of Milestown, Bristol Township, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will please present their accounts for settlement, to either of the undersigned.

ELIZA THOMAS,
GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE,
Milestown, or
ISAAC ELLIOTT,
82 Chesnut street, Philadelphia,
jan. 30—6w Executors.

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED to employ a Printer, who has good type, and not too much work on hand, to print several pamphlets and a new periodical. If he is moderate in his charges, or convenient arrangements can be made, he can be employed steadily by a literary gentleman. Apply by a note, directed to U. S. R. and left at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post.
jan. 30—tf

WANTS A SITUATION,

AS an English and Mathematical Teacher, a person experienced in the profession, who can give satisfactory references, and would have no objection to going to any part of America. Apply by letter, post paid, to SAUL, Holmesburg, Philadelphia County, Pa.
jan 23—3t*

SAMUEL COBB'S

Ready Made Coffin Establishment,

AT No. 48 South Fifth street, between Walnut and Prune, adjoining the African Episcopal Church, and at South Fifth street, 4th door below Catharine, Philadelphia.

Samuel Cobb respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened ready made Coffin Establishments at the above places, where every thing appertaining to the business can be procured at the shortest notice, and the utmost punctuality; also at the most reasonable prices.

Hearse, Mourning Coaches, Ice Boxes of a superior quality, together with every other requisite on the lowest terms.

There being frequently unpleasant feelings as regards disinterment, he would beg leave to state that he has invented a preventive, which he thinks will have the desired effect, and at a trifling expense, which can at any time be examined by those who wish to purchase, at the establishment in Fifth street, between Walnut and Prune.

A list of the various prices of interment in the different burial grounds, always to be seen, and every other information given.

N. B. If being his intention to devote himself entirely to the business, attendance will be given at all hours, and all times. dec. 19—3m

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 12th of December last, an indented apprentice to the Cabinet Making Business, named William Grubb, aged 19 years, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather slender built, of light complexion. It is supposed he was persuaded away, and accompanied with a boy, by the name of Grubb, who went away at the same time. Whoever will return the said Wm. Grubb to me, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said apprentice at their peril. CHAS. H. WHITE,
jan. 30—3t No. 109 Walnut street.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. JACKSON has removed his COAL GRATE and FENDER Manufactory from No. 30 CHERRY STREET, to No. 142 NORTH FIFTH STREET, west side, the 8th door above Race street, where he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public.
jan. 30—3m

MILL TO LET.

THE MILL, formerly occupied by Jesse & Ezra Gause, suitable for any small manufactory, together with about 10 acres of Land, several shops and dwelling houses, will be rented together or separate.

THE WOOLLEN MACHINERY,

Now in the Mill, consisting of a set of Carding Engines, &c. will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to WM. LOGAN FISHER, Germantown.

TO COTTON SPINNERS.

WANTED, to contract for a quantity of Cotton Warps for flatlinet of No. 20 to 30—dressed on to the beams by a dressing machine. The twist will be required of the very best quality, for which a liberal price will be paid.—the beams to be delivered one in two weeks. A person having proper machinery and a small mill, may have constant employment.

We also wish to purchase a second hand Turning Lathe, suitable for large and small work, both in iron and wood. WISTAR & FISHER,
jan. 30—3t* Wakefield Mills, near Germantown.

G. W. FARR,

MERCHANT TAILOR, 249 Market street, North side, above Sixth, has received by late arrivals an elegant and fashionable assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings of a superior quality, which will be made to order in twelve hours' notice if required.

Medical Students, and strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods. N. B. Ready made linen shirts, collars, stocks, suspenders, gloves, cravats, &c. &c. jan 9—1yr.

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madaira & Co. Lennox Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Felling Axes; Chisels; Drawing Knives; Ratchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at LESLEY & MEREDITH'S

Hardware Store, No. 245 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 19—tf

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS,

THE most valuable Medicine ever prepared for Coughs and Consumptions. The uncommon virtues that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use seven years and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even where their cases were almost hopeless and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal.—Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and in 1828 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public. PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford.

Ashford, Conn. Sept. 25, 1829.

For sale by I. Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market; T. W. Dyott, N. E. corner of Second and Race; E. & C. Yarnall & Co. Market, below Second; J. C. Jenkins, Market, near Third.
jan. 16—4m

WILLIAM HUGHES,

UNDERTAKER,

NO. 139 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
BETWEEN RACE AND VINE STREETS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of Coffins of all sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearse, carriages, ice boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours. jan. 16—1y

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 3 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Cutlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Nursed Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it gratis. jan. 16—4t*

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS PRESENTS.

THE CASKET, for 1827, 1828 and 1829, single or in sets, in variety of Bindings.
FORGET-ME-NOT, or New Years' Gift.
MUSEUM of Foreign Literature.
Williams's Interest Tables.
Harp of Delaware—Ellen's Poems.
Medical Flora, and a variety of other Books, for sale cheap, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post No. 112 Chesnut street. dec. 26—tf

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

DR. RAFINESQUE, Professor of Medical Botany, &c. the original inventor and proprietor of the PULMEL, has lately taken the concern into his own hands, and established in Philadelphia a CHEMICAL MANUFACTORY of Syrup, Balsam, Wine, Chocolate, Essence, Powders, &c. of PULMEL, sold at $1 for 20 doses, with a large discount for cash and wholesale.

The PULMEL is a safe and efficient, mild and palatable Remedy for the CONSUMPTION, and nothing else. It has within 2 years cured or relieved 500 persons from Boston to New Orleans, being taken inwardly and inhaled.

Just published by him, the PULMIST; or, the Art to cure the Consumption. Price one dollar; sent free of postage to any part of the United States. He practices exclusively as a Pulmist in Diseases of the Lungs. Ample written Consultations on Specific Cases, $10, Verbal ones, 5; Visits, 1.

The PULMEL and the Work sold in Philadelphia by Brown, Morgan, Carpenter, Fullerton, Garretson, Garrigues, Hart, Kleit, Mackenzie, Marshall, Moore, Roskist, Reynolds, Rowand, Scattergood, Shepherd, Yarnall, and other Druggists. Pamphlet on the Pulmel given gratis by them. dec. 5—3m

FIRE PROOF DOORS

AND STANDING SCREW PRESSES.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron rales, for Cabinet-makers, Book binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.—MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES, made to order, and SMITH-WORK in general, by

CHARLES EVANS,
april 26—1y No. 33 Bread street.

G. W. CARPENTER'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

HEPATICA TRILOBA.—This Plant has proved to be a safe and valuable Medicine for Coughs, spitting of blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the Medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solution, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease, by promoting expectoration and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and this without being attended with any unpleasant effects; it also agrees with the stomach in all cases, and is a pleasant and agreeable medicine to take.

It has generally been administered in the form of tea or decoction; this has most frequently been improperly made by those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations, and has brought this medicine in disrepute, and prevented its application in many cases where it otherwise would have proved highly useful and beneficial.

To guard against these inconveniences, and to bring before the public a concentrated preparation of this valuable article of uniform strength, George W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the preparation of Compound Syrup of Liverwort, which will obviate all the disadvantages above described. This preparation is as active as it can be made from the fresh plant, and the virtues considerably improved by the tonic and expectorant Medicines which have been selected as adjuvants. Prepared and sold only, by

G. W. CARPENTER,
At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 201 Market st.

For sale as above, Comp. Fluid Ext. Sarsaparilla, Solidified Copaiva, Saratoga Powders, Citrated Kali, Comp. Tonic Extract, with a number of new and popular Chemicals. jan. 16—3mo

American Stenographic Academy,

BY M. T. C. GOULD,

No. 6 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

MR. GOULD teaches persons to record the Language of public speakers as fast as delivered. Those who cannot attend his personal instructions may acquire the art from his book—the 7th edition of which, is now before the public, price 50 cents.

N. B. This work will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, upon the following conditions, viz.

If $1 be enclosed in a letter from a less distance than 150 miles, the writer will receive a copy of short hand free from postage both ways. If from a greater distance than 150, he will receive two copies, paying his own postage both ways. Post Masters, and others, who prefer to pay postage both ways, will of course receive two copies in all cases.

☞ A copy shall be sent to the publisher of any Newspaper in the United States, who will give this advertisement one conspicuous insertion, and forward a number of his paper containing the same.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,

A second and much improved edition of

Gould's Stenographic Chart,

For the use of schools, exhibiting at one view, in the form of a tree, the entire elements of the theory of short hand. With this chart upon the wall of a school room, the teacher may communicate a knowledge of the art to a large class, as readily as to an individual, and without the expense of a book for each scholar. It is published upon beautiful *imperial drawing paper*, elegantly painted, varnished and mounted. It is extracted from the 7th, or stereotype edition of Gould's short hand, as taught by the author and proprietor, in the principal cities, towns and Colleges of the United States, and at the above establishment in the city of Philadelphia. Price single, $3. jan. 23—tf

JAMES CLARK

OFFERS for sale, at No. 137 South Front street, a variety of Books, Paper and Stationary Also, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Red and Black Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Wafers, and Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Manifests, Seamen's Journals, &c.

Patent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style as above, or at the Bindery, over No. 25 Market street.

Rags taken in exchange for any of the above articles. sept. 30—6m

ELEGANT PORTRAITS

OF Washington, Lafayette, Bolivar, Jackson, Franklin, Jefferson, Clinton, Gen. A. Wayne, John Adams, J. Quincy Adams, Calhoun, Clay, John Jay, Rufus King, Dr. Benj. Rush, &c. with a variety of other Prints, Views, &c. for sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. jan. 24—tf

INDEMNITY FROM LOSS BY

FIRE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, *for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire:*

RICHARD WILLING, *President.*
CHARLES N. BANCKER, *Secretary.*

Directors.

James Schott,	Levi Ellmaker,
Henry C. Carey,	Thomas Hart,
Thomas I. Wharton,	Tobias Wagner,
Charles Roberts,	William Chalonet,

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance in town and country, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores and other buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandize upon the land, or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163½ Chesnut street, third door below Fifth street, either personally, or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, Secretary.
aug. 1—tf

Gum Elastic over Shoes.

A HANDSOME lot just opened, and will be retailed low. Gentlemen's Boots for $2 50.

Water proof composition for Boots and Shoes.

Also, a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
dec. 5—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

PHILADELPHIA

PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORY,

No. 28 North Seventh street.

MICHAEL KATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale, as above, a general assortment of Locks of every description, of his own manufacture, which he can warrant equal to any made in this country.

Orders for Locks received and executed with punctuality.

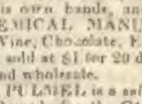
N. B. Bells Hung, Locks, &c. repaired as usual.
nov. 28—6m

REMOVAL.

T. L. KING informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Hat and Cap Warehouse from No. 30 South Sixth street, (Shakspeare Buildings,) to No. 102 North Third street, west side, between Vine and Callowhill streets, where he will be happy to supply all those that will favour him with a call. To his former customers he tenders his thanks, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Hats and Caps made to order at the shortest notice. THOMAS L. KING.
jan 9—3m

A CARD.

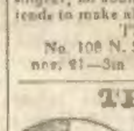


WATER PROOF BOOTS.

THE Subscriber is happy to inform his patrons and the public in general, that he has, by numerous experiments, come to the knowledge of preparing leather for boots and shoes which will entirely resist water, without any interlining, as is the practice generally of those who are said to make water proof boots; his method of thus preparing his stock of which his boots are made, will render the leather so pliable that it seldom or ever will break, except by use; the above he will warrant, and invites those who wish to have their feet dry and warm to call and satisfy themselves on the subject; no additional charge will be exacted, as he intends to make all his boots impervious to water.

THOMAS STREET, Boot Maker,
No. 108 N. Second street, 3 doors below Race st.
nov. 21—3m

TEESE & CO.



INFORM the public that they have taken one of the splendid stores No 36 and 37 in the Arcade, and that they intend to keep HATS made of the best materials and workmanship that can be obtained; and that they intend to sell their work lower than any other Hat Store in this city. The difference in the rent between our store and the other Hat Stores in this city, will enable us to sell our Hats from $1 to 1 50, lower than the other Hat Stores. Some of the Hat Stores in this city are paying 12, 13 and 16 hundred dollars rent, and we get our store for one hundred, and if our work does not wear as we say it will, we will make any deduction required.—We are determined to establish our store in the Arcade, if it can be done by good work and low prices. We invite the public to call and examine our work. We intend to pay particular attention to the latest fashions, and have now in store hats of every quality of the latest Philadelphia, New York and London fashions, which are ready for sale.

Hats of every shape and quality can be made at the shortest notice, as we manufacture our hats in this city. The highest price given for old hats in exchange for new ones, (economy is wealth.) All who wish to save a dollar on the purchase of a new Hat, will please to call as above. nov. 21—3m

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 205 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and legar hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and exclusive explanations on the science. nov. 14—3m

INDIGESTION.

Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all deranged states of the digestive organs, commonly called Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. This medicine is the production of a Physician, who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation, in order to give it a more extensive range of publicity, and that it may become more generally useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever. The great success of these Pills in the cure of the distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tinctures &c. &c. recommending which, they have adopted the very name of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine. The public are therefore requested to observe that these are genuine unless the directions accompanying the box, have the signature of George Smith.

For sale in New York, by G. & W. Hall, No. 146 Broadway, and John C. Morrison, 188 Greenwich st.; in Boston, by C. & D. & S. Keener, and George Hall; in Charleston, by Wm. Burgoyne; in Savannah, by Anson Parsons; in Washington, by Nathaniel Hill; in Alexandria, D. C. by E. Stabler & Son; and in Orleans, by Wm. Hudson. oct 17

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

LATE the property of George Willis, situate on the West Chester Road, six miles from the city of Philadelphia, the 6 mile stone now standing on the Premises. It contains 349 acres. There are 220 acres of first rate Plough land, in a state of cultivation, divided into convenient fields, all under fence, and about 120 acres of well timbered woodland. There are two never-failing streams of water running through the Plantation. The improvements are a large spring house, with a most excellent spring, and plentiful flow of water in the driest season; a large stone barn, with a stone stable adjoining, two stories high, and a good tenant house, two stories high, two rooms on a floor, and a pump near the door; a large stone dwelling house, two stories high, on the first floor, three rooms and a large hall on the second floor, six bed rooms and good garrets, and a pump near the kitchen door. There are about 12 acres of good watered meadow. The Farm is allowed to be one of the best in the County. Enquire of T. MITCHELL,
No. 17 Walnut street, between Third & Fourth.
nov. 21—tf

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never-failing remedy which can be proved by references to the first respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application may be made either by letter, or personally.

Circular for the Union.

PENNSYLVANIA Real and Personal Property Register, and City Actuary's Office, No. 112 Chesnut Front street, Philadelphia, (founded 1825.) Property of every description, lands, houses, lots and ground rents, bought, sold, rented and leased. Property of